

FBIS

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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

NATO 'Atlantic Week' Ends in Brussels; Communique Issued	AA 1
Communique on Council Session	AA 1
IZVESTIYA Warns Against 'Hasty' NATO Action on Euromissiles	AA 2
[Editorial 12 Dec]	
NATO Decision 'Shakes Existing Foundations' for Arms Talks	AA 3
Krasikov Says Basis for Missiles Talks 'Destroyed'	AA 5
No Arms Talks on NATO Basis of 'Position of Strength'	AA 6
[Losev]	
Zagladin: Negotiations Still Possible 'On New Basis'	AA 8
[Mainz ZDF TV]	
Soviet-American Consultative Commission Session Ends	AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'	CC 1
[Shishkovskiy, Katin, Lomeyko]	
NATO Decision on Euromissiles	CC 1
U.S.-Iran Crisis	CC 5
Beijing Hegemonism	CC 7
Soviet UN Representative Speaks on Cyprus Issue	CC 8
Trojanovskiy Attacks Plan to Expand UN Security Council	CC 8
U.S. Campaigns Against OPEC in Energy Agency	CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reportage on Attempts To Create Joint Anti-Iran Alliance	A 1
Economic Pressure on Allies	A 1
[Shishkovskiy]	
'Friction' With Japan	A 1
Report of Failure	A 1
[Levchenko]	
Expectation of Increased Pressure	A 2
Carswell Arrival in Tokyo	A 2
Promotion of Economic Blockade	A 2
PRAVDA Comment on Japan	A 3
[Vdovin 15 Dec]	
Agricultural Exports to Iran 'Ceased'; Trade Embargo 'Introduced'	A 4
Peaceful Means of Settling Iranian Crisis 'Exhausted'	A 4
[PRAVDA 15 Dec]	
Iran Crisis Used To Perpetuate Military Presence in Indian Ocean	A 5
[Babich in TRUD 11 Dec]	
'Entrenchment' in Persian Gulf	A 6
[Timoshkin]	

Zorin: Iran Situation Result of Support for Unpopular Regimes	A 7
Congress Approves 'Inflated' Pentagon Budget	A 7
[Gan]	
Defense Secretary Brown Outlines 'Militaristic' Program	A 9
Sanctions Against Rhodesia Lifted; African States Protest	A 10
Underground Nuclear Test Conducted in Nevada	A 10

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Cites Foreign Sources on Unemployment, Discontent in PRC	B 1
[Yakovlev 8 Dec]	
Korolev Comments on 'Myth' of Democracy in PRC	B 2
Beijing Hegemonism Seen as 'Real Threat' to Thailand	B 3
[Biryukov]	
Addition to PRC Government Delegation's Departure From Moscow	B 3
[PRAVDA 11 Dec]	

NORTHEAST ASIA

Brezhnev Meets With Japanese CP Delegation	C 1
Japanese-Soviet Fishery Talks Conclude in Moscow	C 1
Brezhnev Writes Preface to Japanese Edition of 'Pages of Life'	C 2
Seoul 'Warhawks' Government Formed To Safeguard U.S. Interests	C 3
[Kharkov]	

SOUTH ASIA

AFP Misrepresents Soviet Search for Afghan Oil	D 1
Kabul TIMES Cited on Afghan-Soviet 'Fraternal Relations'	D 1
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 11 Dec]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Laos Warned Against Beijing Propaganda, Provocations	E 1
[Petrov]	
Sihanouk Slanders Kampuchea, Calls for U.S. 'Interference'	E 2
[Zimin]	
Kampuchea, Vietnam Defense Ministers Stress Solidarity	E 3
Vietnam: Charges of Using Toxic Agents 'Utter Hypocrisy'	E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Politburo Member Discusses PZPR Congress Preparations	F 1
[PRAVDA 11 Dec]	
Yugoslavia, USSR Sign \$4 Billion Trade Protocol	F 2
Demichev Visits Hungary To Conclude Cultural Agreement	F 2
[PRAVDA 11 Dec]	
Meeting with Kadar	F 3
GDR-USSR Commission Decides on Economic Cooperation, Specialization	F 3
[PRAVDA 11 Dec]	

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Bundestag Adopts Military-Oriented Budget	G 1
[Zapevalov]	
Cunhal Views New Government's 'Antipopular Program'	G 1
[Ignatov in PRAVDA 11 Dec]	

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reaction to Shah Departure From United States, Arrival Panama	H 1
Shah Admission to Panama	H 1
Arrival in Panama	H 1
Extradition Call to Panama	H 1
Mexico Reaffirms Decision Not To Grant Visa to Shah	H 1
Iranian Council To Discuss Consequences of Shah's Departure	H 2
Qotbzadeh Says Some Hostages To Be Released 'Shortly'	H 2
Students Say Hostages Will Be Tried 'Without Fail'	H 2
Ambassadors of Western Countries Meet With Qotbzadeh	H 3
Khomeyni: U.S. Trying 'To Starve' Iranians	H 3
Iran Decides To Expel Two U.S. Journalists	H 3
Arab League Spokesman Criticizes Situation in Iran	H 4
13 December IZVESTIYA Coverage of Iran, Related Developments	H 4
[Paklin]	
U.S. Uses Iran Crisis as Pretext for Mideast, Gulf Buildup	H 6
[Rostarchuk in IZVESTIYA 13 Dec]	
Decision on Dates for Election in Iran Reported	H 7
Air Force Chief Kutakhov Leaves Moscow for Iraq	H 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Dec]	
Brezhnev Exchanges Cables With Mauritanian Head of State	H 7
[PRAVDA 11 Dec]	
Delegation Leaves for Cooperation Talks in Libya	H 7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan Leader Calls for Unity, Struggle Against 'Deviations'	J 1
[Volkov in PRAVDA 11 Dec]	
Zimyanin, Illichev Attend Angolan Embassy Reception	J 1
[PRAVDA 11 Dec]	
Suslov, Ponomarev Meet with Malian Party Delegation	J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Shitikov Attends Moscow Human Rights Day Meeting	R 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Dec]	
Moscow Gorkom Discusses Brezhnev Speech, 1980 Tasks	R 2
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 6 Dec]	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Low-Quality Coal Use Means Less Power; Atomic Stations Urged	S 1
[Semenov in IZVESTIYA 8 Dec]	
Industrial Paper on Failures, New Targets of Fuel, Power Sectors	S 4
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Dec]	
Masherov Addresses Belorussian Aktiv on Economic Tasks	S 6
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 21 Nov]	
Automotive Industry Minister Visits Kutaisi Plant	S 16
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 5 Dec]	

NATO 'ATLANTIC WEEK' ENDS IN BRUSSELS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD141632 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 14, TASS--The so-called winter "Atlantic Week" ended here today. Sessions of the NATO Eurogroup, the Defence Planning Committee and the NATO Council of Foreign and Defence Ministers were held during the week. The main result of the NATO meetings was the decision, taken under strong pressure from Washington and its principal allies--London and Bonn--to manufacture and deploy new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European states.

This decision which was imposed despite protests from the world public and opposition from certain members of this bloc, is fraught with most serious consequences for peace, the security of the peoples and detente.

Communique on Council Session

LD142220 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 14, TASS--The two-day session of the NATO Council ended today in the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc, Brussel's suburb Evere. This brought to a close the winter Atlantic Week, a series of conferences of the leading military-political bodies of this aggressive alliance of the West.

The final communique was issued upon its conclusion. The communique sets out NATO's task for the eighties. It stresses that the bloc will be striving to perfect its military potential. In other words, the course has been set at further build-up of the military might, at the escalation of the arms race. It is known that the main component of this programme is the decision that was adopted under Washington's cross pressure, the decision to deploy in a number of West European countries U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, a qualitatively new weapon aimed at changing the present balance of forces in the area in NATO's favour and at creating a new military-strategic situation in Europe.

In an effort to "justify" this militaristic programme dangerous for the cause of peace and security, the NATO leaders resorted again to groundless references to "Soviet military menace" and to allegations about "increase of the potential of Soviet tactical nuclear and non-nuclear forces." This means ignoring on purpose the fact that over the past ten years the Soviet Union did not increase the number of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons in the western part of its territory by a single missile, by a single plane. Quite contrary, it even reduced somewhat the number of launchers of medium-range missiles in the area.

The communique repeats the thesis of alleged "parallelism" of the processes of NATO's "military efforts" and quests for agreement in the sphere of arms control. In reality, there is no such "parallelism" nor can there be any. The arms race and detente cannot go together.

Coming out from the "positions of strength," the NATO leaders actually destroyed the foundation for talks. On this problem taking the road of the escalation of the arms race and stepping up of the confrontation, the NATO leaders thus assume the burden of responsibility to peoples.

III. 17 Dec 79

AA 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

IZVESTIYA WARNS AGAINST 'HASTY' NATO ACTION ON EUROMISSILES

LD141737 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Real Steps Toward Peace Are Needed"]

[Text] Consistently implementing the great Lenin's behests, our party and the Soviet state are persistently purposing a policy of struggle for peace, the halting of the arms race, and disarmament. This policy stems from the very essence of our social system. It has been embodied in the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and enshrined in the USSR Constitution. Our country's consistent line aimed at strengthening peace and security accords with the interests of all peoples. That is why the Soviet Union's foreign policy actions are invariably welcomed by people of good will with a sense of approval and hope.

In his speech at the 7 November Kremlin reception L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "The international situation now is such that it requires not general words about peace and detente but real steps to curb the arms race and strengthen trust among peoples and states."

It is precisely such practical and concrete steps toward peace and toward consolidating the relaxation of international tension which comprise the essence of the Soviet Union's new peace-loving proposals set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 6 October Berlin speech and in his reply to the PRAVDA correspondent. The world public assessed highly the positive, precise and clear nature of the Soviet proposals.

To set a good example of the possibility of real disarmament in Europe, the Soviet Union decided to set about withdrawing up to 20,000 soldiers and officers and thousands of tanks and other military equipment from the GDR's territory over the course of 12 months. This important peace step graphically demonstrated to mankind the full depth and sincerity of the Soviet state's love of peace and its readiness to turn from talks about peace to deeds to practical disarmament. On 5 December the first Soviet military formations, together with weapons and combat equipment, began to be withdraw from the GDR. Our country began to fulfill its decision in practice.

The question of how to safeguard the continent against a nuclear conflict has long been the focus of political discussions in Europe. The special anxiety felt by the population in the West European countries, with their comparatively small territories and high density, is perfectly understandable here. The Soviet Union has pointed the way to eliminate this threat. The USSR has stated that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory. The Soviet Union's readiness to adopt and formulate such an undertaking has attracted interested attention in many countries.

Europe is still saturated with nuclear weapons, more than any other part of the world. What opportunities exist for beginning the liberation from this very dangerous burden? The Soviet Union says: If there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, as NATO and the Pentagon plan, then the USSR is prepared to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the USSR's western regions by comparison with their present level.

Finally, great practical significance attaches to the confidence-building measures proposed by the USSR and its allies connected with timely notification of military exercises and maneuvers, which would promote the relaxation of tension and the reduction of military danger in Europe.

The West European countries' public rightly sees the Soviet Union's new initiatives as a program for strengthening peace in Europe covering all aspects of military detente on this continent. It hopes that this humane, noble program will be implemented.

Many politicians and statesmen, in their public statements, and broad public circles in the West have noted the importance of the proposals relating to limiting the arms race in Europe set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's recent speeches.

Proposals by the socialist countries that open up the real prospect of consolidating peace in Europe were reaffirmed and precisely formulated at the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee held recently in Berlin.

Unfortunately, what is prevailing in the West is a tendency to answer the constructive proposals from the USSR and the other socialist countries merely by general talk and at the same time to continue actions that complicate the situation in Europe and lead it away from the true road to peace and the ending of the arms race. The implementation of the plans for "modernizing" NATO's nuclear arsenal and "upgrading the arms" of that bloc would lead to a new twist in the arms race in Europe and would disturb the equality that now exists in the military respect between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states. The Pentagon and NATO plans run counter to the Helsinki course and are a challenge to the theory and practice of peaceful European cooperation.

What it is not too late to achieve today may prove difficult to achieve tomorrow. While proposing that talks on military detente problems be started immediately, the Soviet Union warns against hasty action that might complicate the situation and create an obstacle to talks. The decision which NATO is intending to take to produce and deploy in West Europe new Pershings and cruise missiles would destroy the basis for talks on issues relating to medium-range nuclear missile weapons. The bloc countries' leaders assembled in Belgian capital must realize the tremendous responsibility they bear for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

So far the West has counterposed no reasonable or feasible alternative to the program for consolidating peace in Europe put forward by the Soviet Union. Our country and the other socialist states appear over and over again to all mankind as the initiators of truly realistic and positive foreign policy actions that open up real ways to achieve lasting peace and the relaxation of international tension.

NATO DECISION 'SHAKES EXISTING FOUNDATIONS' FOR ARMS TALKS

LD151845 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

["The American Threat to Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, 15 December, (TASS)--The NATO bloc has shaken the existing foundation for talks on medium-range weapons in deciding to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

As one can see from the final communique of the NATO Council session published here, the Western powers are steering a course towards further stepping up military preparations. The main task of the North Atlantic bloc for the 1980's has been declared to be "improving military potential." And this is despite the fact that the NATO countries are already now spending fantastic sums for military purposes. This year, the bloc's military expenditure was almost \$212 billion (not including Greece and Turkey), increasing by \$27.5 billion compared with last year.

In other words, the West has not heeded the voice of reason. It has refused to follow the road of preventing a new steep spiral in the arms race.

By this it has initiated the development of events in a reverse direction. By introducing in Europe qualitatively new weapons, the Western powers are obviously hoping to achieve a change in the current balance of forces in this region to their advantage and to create a new military-strategic situation on the European Continent.

Regarding the fictitious "alarm"--embodied in NATO documents--due to certain "actions of the Soviet Union and its allies in a number of regions where there is unrest," as well as standard allegations about "an increase in the potential of the Soviet tactical nuclear and nonnuclear forces"--they are nothing but a clumsy attempt to place a "foundation" under the decision which threatens the cause of peace and security of peoples and to mislead world public opinion. Facts bear out that over the past 10 years the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons on the territory of the western part of the Soviet Union has not increased by one missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launching installations for medium-range missiles, as well as the capacity of the nuclear charges of these missiles, has even slightly decreased.

The "dissatisfaction" expressed by the NATO men with the situation in the field of observing the rights and basic freedoms of mankind is just as absurd. What hypocrisy it must take to expound on "humaneness" while announcing a program which encroaches upon man's basic right--the right to life.

There is yet another diplomatic evasion: The United States has confirmed that it intends to withdraw a thousand of its nuclear warheads from Western Europe. But is is well known--and the New York TIMES has written about this recently, quoting Pentagon circles--that it is a matter of obsolete arms, which were about to be written off in one way or another anyway.

The authors of the NATO communique declare their readiness to "strive for a successful outcome" of the talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe. Meanwhile the Western powers still have not replied to the proposal of the socialist countries put forward in Vienna nearly 1 and 1/2 years ago. There is no doubt either that the decisions of the present NATO Council session can only complicate to an even greater degree the possibility of achieving success in the Vienna talks.

The NATO bosses are once again talking repetitively about some sort of "parallelism" in the West's process of military preparation and on "efforts, directed at attaining agreement in the sphere of controlling armaments, disarmament and in strengthening trust." In reality there is no such "parallelism" and there cannot be. The arms race and detente are irreconcilable.

The assertion, contained in the final communique of the session, alleging that the militarist program proclaimed by NATO "best safeguards the opportunity for the establishment of the most constructive relations between East and West," cannot be labelled anything other than hypocritical. And the cynicism of the statements by NATO's men, according to which this program supposedly provides the Warsaw Treaty countries with "a new and favorable opportunity to transform into real action their proclaimed interest in improving the situation in Europe," is quite apparent.

The authors of the NATO communique declare their readiness to "strive for a successful outcome" of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Meanwhile the Western powers still have not replied to the proposals of the socialist countries which were put forward nearly 1 and 1/2 years ago in Vienna. There is no doubt either that the decisions of the present NATO Council session can only complicate to an even greater degree the possibility of achieving success in the Vienna talks. [repeated paragraph--as received]

In the conditions at present, all the big talk by the NATO men concerning talks with the USSR are just tactics through which they want to mislead world opinion. As is known, before the NATO Council session the situation was such as would allow a reduction in the level of confrontation and an agreement on the reduction of the quantity of medium-range launching installations in comparison with the present level. The Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact were proposing that talks be begun without delay on questions concerning medium-range nuclear weapons. The USSR even expressed readiness to reduce, compared with the present level, the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in western parts of the country in the event of there being no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The NATO powers, however, did not take these constructive initiatives into account.

Talks "from a position of strength" which NATO is now pushing for--they are by no means the same talks on the basis of equal security as proposed by the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. There will be no talks on the NATO basis, and let nobody deceive himself on this account. The aggressive bloc of imperialism has again shown the whole world that it is an opponent of relaxation of international tension and that it is banking on further whipping up the arms race.

KRASIYOV SAYS BASIS FOR MISSILE TALKS 'DESTROYED'

LD141907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Anatoliy Krasikov commentary]

[Text] TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov, commenting on the results of the NATO Council session in Brussels, writes:

The NATO Council session has destroyed the basis which existed for talks on medium-range weapons in Europe. Bowing to pressure from the United States, the member countries of the organization have approved the plan for the deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missile weapons. Simultaneously, as was said before, the NATO members have made a hypocritical proposal to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to begin talks. But, one asks oneself, what are we to negotiate about with the West if it is known at the outset that the United States will one way or another in any case upset the equilibrium of forces which has come about on the continent and will deploy there, in addition to existing ones, new types of missiles, to be aimed at all the states of the socialist community?

The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the Western powers to sit down at the conference table without delay to discuss the question of lowering the level of military confrontation while retaining the existing equilibrium of forces. The reply that was ostentatiously given to us was that talks would be held with us only from a position of strength, after the decision to deploy new American missiles was made by NATO.

In connection with these statements, it was emphasized quite clearly on the Soviet side that the adoption of such a decision would destroy the basis for talks, for it would appear as a signal for the start of a new twist in the spiral of the arms race. Now the decision has been taken. We will not permit anyone to deceive the peoples, to lull them with talk about disarmament at the same time as new models of weapons start coming off the production line of American arms factories, when these weapons start being moved into Western European countries in a steady stream.

Today U.S. Secretary of State Vance said in Brussels that NATO was preparing to make some new proposals which would allegedly help to get the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe moving. As is known, these talks, which have already been going on for several years, are stalemated due to the negative position of the West. The United States and its allies persistently seek clear unilateral advantages for themselves. Moreover, they do not even respond to the constructive proposals which the socialist countries have put forward for their examination. I do not know exactly what Mr Vance implied when he promised today to get the Vienna talks moving, writes Anatoliy Krasikov. However, there cannot be the slightest doubt about one thing: the decisions which have just been rubberstamped by the NATO session in Brussels can only influence the Vienna talks negatively.

If the NATO members reckoned that they could talk to us in the language of diktat, then they have severely miscalculated. Today, as yesterday, we repeat: Detente and the arms race are incompatible. In placing a mine under the relaxation of international tension, the Western powers are taking upon themselves a heavy responsibility before their own peoples and before the whole of mankind.

A legitimate question arises: Where do we go from there? And there can only be one answer to this question. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries will draw for themselves the relevant conclusions from the NATO decision. We cannot allow our defense capability to suffer in even the smallest degree. We have no reason to show any nervousness. Just as before, the socialist community will be able to insure the reliable defense of its borders.

NO ARMS TALKS ON NATO BASIS OF 'POSITION OF STRENGTH'

ID141820 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 14 Dec 79 ID

["Basis for Talks Destroyed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 14, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Losev writes:

Contrary to broad protests by the European public the NATO Council adopted a decision that is dangerous to the cause of peace and international detente. Under strong pressure by Washington the ministers of foreign affairs and defence of NATO countries gave their consent to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries--a qualitatively new weapon intended to change the present balance of forces in the region in favour of NATO and create a new strategic situation in Europe.

This decision was adopted at a time when, objectively speaking, there was no need to raise the level of military confrontation in the continent. On the contrary, the situation allowed for a reduction of the level of confrontation and the reaching of agreement on the reduction of the number of medium-range launchers as compared with the present one.

Striving to prevent a new steep spiral in the nuclear missile arms race, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries proposed to begin without delay businesslike talks on questions related to medium-range nuclear weapons. As is known, the USSR even expressed readiness to reduce, as compared with the present level, the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western areas of the Soviet Union, if no additional such missiles were deployed in Western Europe.

But the NATO powers ignored these constructive initiatives and pushed the development of events in a totally different direction.

In its communique the NATO Council tries to "substantiate" the deployment of new systems of American nuclear-missile weapons by references to a supposed "substantial expansion" by the Soviet Union of its tactical nuclear forces. Here the facts are turned upside down because during the past ten years the medium-range nuclear weapon carriers in the western part of the Soviet Union were not increased by a single missile or by a single plane. On the contrary, the number of launchers of medium-range missiles as well as the yield of the nuclear warheads of these missiles were even somewhat decreased.

The "arguments" about the purportedly "defensive nature" of the measures taken by NATO are in effect refuted by the five-year military programme of the American administration outlined by President Carter. The leaders of the American administration have already declared that they intend to carry out this programme from beginning to end irrespective of the outcome of arms limitation talks. The programme advanced by Carter is a programme of the arms race. It is based on an offensive strategy, a strategy of aggression directed against the Soviet Union, against countries of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America. It is for these aims that the so-called "quick reaction" corps is being created, that the U.S. Navy and other services of the U.S. Armed Forces are being built up. The production and deployment of cruise missiles and "Pershing-II" missiles is a component part of this five-year plan that provides for a drastic growth of military spendings. This plan was drafted not yesterday and not today. Work on it was started long ago. The decision to modernise NATO's medium-range nuclear-missile weapons was adopted already in 1975 when there were no Soviet SS-20 missiles. So the contention by the NATO Council that the deployment of American missiles is a "reply" to the SS-20 missiles is out-and-out hypocrisy.

As it was openly stated recently by the American Secretary of Defense Brown, the decisions of the latest session of the NATO Council and the simultaneously announced five-year militaristic programme of the United States pursue the aim of attaining military superiority for the North Atlantic bloc in the 1980's, an unattainable aim. In an attempt to deceive public opinion, NATO officials are trying to create the impression after the Brussels decision that now they are coming out almost as initiators of negotiations.

The decision of the NATO Council on the deployment of American missiles mentions a "possibility" of pursuing two parallel and mutually supplementing courses--modernisation of tactical nuclear forces and control over armaments. In his turn, the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance contended that "defense modernization and the pursuit of detente are twin paths along the road of security". But in reality there is no "parallelism" and "twin paths" and cannot be.

It must be stated with a full sense of responsibility that by their decision on the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe those NATO countries that voted for this decision destroyed the basis for talks that had existed.

III. 17 Dec 79

AA 8

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

The talks "from positions of strength" that are now proposed by NATO are by no means the talks on the basis of the equal security of sides that were proposed by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries. But there will be no talks on the NATO basis "from positions of strength", and let no one have any illusions on this score. The NATO Council killed the basis for talks on medium-range weapons and thereby assumed grave responsibility for a new round of the arms race.

ZAGLADIN: NEGOTIATIONS STILL POSSIBLE 'ON NEW BASIS'

DW141352 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2015 GMT 17 Dec 79 DW

[Statement by Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] Under the present conditions we clearly see that the NATO states are determined to (?conduct) negotiations with us from the position of strength. Yet such a position is not valid for us. We want the negotiations, yes, but from the position of equality, equal security for both sides. The second bit of news is that what is now involved is a decision on the production of the new missile delivery means and their later deployment in Western Europe. This means that the power conditions in Europe will change, they will change to the advantage of the West and to the disadvantage of our states, (?the) socialist states.

We Soviet people have (?gathered) good experience; perhaps good is not a proper term for this experience, but great experience from the past--this experience means the wars, a military intervention by 14 states after our revolution; this intervention cost us a great deal. And World War II--we have not forgotten the year 1941.

You ask me what we will do under these conditions [after the NATO arms gap closure decision]. It is a foregone conclusion that our struggle for peace, our fundamental line, will be continued, we will utilize all forms and methods (?for this) struggle. This also means the negotiations, but new negotiations on a new basis, first of all we have to keep our defense in mind, our interests, the life of our people. This is our idea, our primary concern today.

[Program moderator Bresser] So this is the way the Soviet Union looks at it. The door to negotiations has not been slammed, and that is important.

SOVIET-AMERICAN CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD131747 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, December 13, TASS--A session of the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission ended here today.

The commission is called upon to promote the implementation of the aims and provision of the agreements on strategic arms limitation and on measures for lessening the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war concluded between the USSR and the USA.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD161740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, all-union radio commentator; Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, APN political observer; and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer]

[Text] [Shishkovskiy]: You are already aware, esteemed comrade listeners, that the so-called Atlantic Week has ended in Brussels at the NATO headquarters. During this Atlantic Week a special session of the council of this military-political bloc was held at the level of foreign ministers and defense ministers. This traditional annual undertaking perhaps would not have attracted the fixed attention of the world public, had NATO not on this occasion been adopting a decision which could have fateful consequences for peace in Europe, and not only in Europe. Nonetheless, despite widespread protests by the world public the foreign and defense ministers of the NATO countries, under crude pressure from Washington, gave their consent to implement plans to produce and to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European states.

NATO Decision on Euromissiles

This decision was made at a time when, objectively speaking, there was no need to raise the level of military confrontation on the continent. On the contrary, the situation permitted a reduction in the level of confrontation and reaching agreement on a reduction of the number of medium-range launching installations compared with their present number. Striving to avert a fresh steep spiral in the nuclear-missile armaments race, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states were proposing that businesslike talks be started without delay on questions concerning medium-range nuclear weapons.

As is known, the Soviet Union even expressed a readiness to make a reduction, compared with their present level, in the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western areas of the Soviet Union on the event that there not be additional deployment of such missiles in Western Europe. However, the NATO powers disregarded these constructive initiatives and gave events a push in quite a different direction. Meanwhile, it is clear that the NATO decision, which was adopted to suit the global strategy of the United States, has for all intents and purposes destroyed the basis for the talks which were being proposed by the Soviet Union on this matter and which could have brought about productive results in the interests of peace and military detente on our continent.

I rather think, Vladimir Konstantinovich, that this decision will indeed have grave consequences for the situation not only in Europe but also in other parts of the globe. What do you think in this regard?

[Katin] Equipping NATO with new generation missiles, increasing in peacetime armies in Western Europe, staging large-scale military maneuvers and kindling military hysteria under the guise of a threat from the East--all this can indeed seriously impair detente and undermine the climate of cooperation. Naturally our country is concerned over such a development of events. The Soviet Union has already once saved Europe from the brown plague of fascism and its peoples from physical extermination. Today the Soviet Union is striving to save Europe from the nuclear threat. For this purpose Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently came out in Berlin with fresh specific initiatives for reducing armaments in Europe.

For this purpose, the Soviet Union has already unilaterally begun to withdraw a 20,000-man strong contingent of its troops from the GDR, and a considerable amount of military equipment also will unilaterally be withdrawn from there.

For this purpose a conference of peace supporters was also held recently in Moscow, and in its resolution it firmly voiced opposition to the plans for nuclear-missile rearmament. The participants in this peace forum appeal to all peace-loving forces abroad to continue with even more energy and determination the struggle against implementation of the plans of the United States and NATO and for the adoption of specific measures to halt the arms race. At the conference it was stated that, whatever the decision of the NATO Council, the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union will invariably be directed towards a relaxation of the international tension. This is a main political line of the Soviet Government.

[Shishkovskiy] And so the NATO Council session voted for the production and deployment in Western Europe of 572 medium-range missiles bearing the mark "made in the USA." Such missiles will be deployed in the FRG, Britain and Italy. Automatically the question arises as to whether responsible persons, parties and governments in Western Europe realize what an irreparable tragedy they are leading their peoples toward to suit the interests of the United States.

[Katin] Yes, precisely, to suit American interests, with which the United States is always primarily concerned. In this specific case of plans for deploying new missiles two main interests are clearly to be seen. The first, I would say, is an attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, and the second is securing vast profits for its armaments industry. This is all again at the expense of the West Europeans. Striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union is far from a harmless enthusiasm. If, let us assume, this were to occur, the United States would begin to speak with the socialist countries in a different fashion--from a position of strength and from a position of military superiority--that is, from a position of diktat. But this must never happen.

In the plans for the deployment of American nuclear missiles there is also another danger. This is the unconcealed striving of the FRG to have on its soil as many such weapons as possible. In this regard Hans Apel, the defense minister, suspiciously often on any pretext, reiterates that West Germany does not aspire to acquire missiles and that they will be totally under the authority of the United States. Today it is so, but what will be the case tomorrow? After all revanchism in West Germany is by no means an insubstantial phenomenon. By no means everyone in the FRG is reconciled to the prohibition on its possessing them and acquiring direct access to them.

[Lomeyko] The question automatically arises as to whether politicians in the West actually realize all the responsibility of the decision which has been adopted. The majority of them are attempting to justify it by means of various arguments. Now at the present time, in the last few days of the past week, West Europeans were witnesses to the self-deception of their politicians, perhaps the most dramatic self-deception in all postwar history. Striving to justify the decision on the new missiles, which had produced protests everywhere, leading figures of the Atlantic bloc have been attempting to convince themselves, their compatriots and their neighbors that the new missiles are allegedly needed by Western Europe for an equilibrium, for strengthening security and for successful talks with the East.

These claims distort the truth and present everything backwards. As far as equilibrium is concerned, its existence was confirmed as recently as this past summer by U.S. President Carter, FRG Chancellor Schmidt, and other Western leaders. The West sometimes counters this by saying: Yes, but by the mid-1980s, according to our calculations, the Soviet Union will have secured superiority. Nor does this claim stand up to criticism. During a recent visit to the FRG I was told by Lt Gen (retired) Wolf von Baudissin, director of the Hamburg Institute for the Study of the Problems of Peace and Conflict, that talk about the West being behind by the mid-1980s is groundless. The reason for the so-called modernization of NATO, by which is understood the deployment of new types of nuclear Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles, is that the United States and some of its allies are striving to upset the present parity and secure superiority for themselves.

The claim about strengthening security by means of the new missiles is a total absurdity. One does not have to be a military expert to understand that raising the level of nuclear confrontation raises the risk of war and does not lessen it--including accidental war. The story, going back and now 23 years, recently revealed how in Britain there very nearly occurred an explosion of a nuclear bomb during a B-47 bomber disaster, yet again reminding the world that nuclear stocks in themselves are a threat to the security of countries. Surely this threat will become even greater after the deployment of 572 new nuclear missiles.

Finally, the last argument--talks. The West knows very well the position of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact. The NATO decision on the deployment of new missiles and implementation of that decision destroy the present basis for talks. The blame for this lies squarely with NATO's militarist circles. That is how the situation is being assessed not only by mass democratic organizations in the West, but also many politicians in the NATO countries. Those familiar with the logic of the psychology of international relations realize that talks from a position of strength with the imposition of preconditions have no prospects, since they place the other side on an unequal footing. This draws protests from even a weak partner, let alone an equal one.

There is something else I would like to say. The other day LE MONDE published an article by Michel Tatu with the characteristic title: "Missed Opportunity." The author writes: The new long-distance cruise missiles and Pershing missiles which are to be deployed in Western Europe alter not only the quantitative but also the qualitative aspect of deterrence on the Old Continent. In the author's opinion, Western Europe is missing another opportunity to take its destiny into its own hands, entrusting it to the American President, who--and I quote--is executing increasingly loud world leadership. He has put his finger on it. The whole point is that influential forces in the United States cannot get over the psychology of the Pax Americana. Those times are still fresh in the memory of the present politicians when the whole of the West and the Third World obeyed their commands. Formed in the age of American superiority, this ideology of Pax Americana, or peace American-style, which was foisted by methods such as U.S. marines solving the problems of other countries, the supporters of this psychology plan on bringing back times past by means of creating new types of armaments. It is clear that far from everyone in Western Europe shares these sentiments.

But it was made clear to the dissenters at the NATO session that "either you are with us, or we will get by without you." Pressure came in many forms and it outweighed arguments of reason. Not all politicians found the strength to go against the current. But in adopting this decision, the NATO leaders forget that they are destroying the confidence which has emerged during the years of detente in many people both in the West and East. For the new American missiles in Europe signify that first-strike missile weapons are being brought closer to Soviet territory. This also changes the correlation of strategic forces in favor of the West and will compel the Warsaw Pact countries to take counter-measures.

[Shishkovskiy] The anti-democratism and high-handedness of the NATO bosses know no bounds. It is hard to credit--but it is a fact--that the intention in Brussels was to decide against their will not only the destiny of their peoples, but also those who are not members of the North Atlantic bloc. For when the nuclear Vesuvius erupts, radioactive ash will fall on the heads of all Europeans. Who gave the NATO stooges the right to turn Europe into a crematorium? There is still time to stop on the edge of the nuclear abyss. Those in the West who do not wish, after witnessing self-delusion, to fall victim to it have an alternative--that of burying the dangerous NATO plans.

[Lomeyko] There is another thing I would like to say. There is bitter irony in the fact that the Brussels drama was played out literally the day after the whole world marked human rights day. What question can there be of democracy in the West if the main human right is ignored--the right to life in conditions of peace and security? What democracy can Western politicians be talking about when they have voted for NATO plans if they do not take into account the protests of millions of fellow-citizens, who with their signature, petitions and meetings came out clearly in support of immediate talks, and against the decision on new missiles? Is it not a mockery of democracy when even many well-known politicians, with prestige and sound standpoint, did not risk expressing out loud their doubts as to the justification of the fresh round of the nuclear race, and those who attempted to advocate talks, and not hasty decisions, were called to order and threatened with sanctions?

[Shishkovskiy] It must be stated with all authority [otvetstvennost] that by their decision to deploy American missiles in Western Europe, those NATO countries who voted for this decision have destroyed the basis which existed for talks. Talks from a position of strength, which NATO is now proposing, are not at all the talks on the basis of the equal security of the sides which the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states proposed. But on the NATO basis of a position of strength there will be no talks, and let no one delude himself on that score. The NATO Council has killed the basis for talks on medium-range armaments, and in doing so took upon itself a heavy responsibility for a new round of the arms race.

[Lomeyko] The decision has been made in Brussels, but the struggle continues. Many of the politicians whose arms were twisted are expressing their nonagreement with the dangerous arms race. It is noteworthy that in the front ranks of those who protest against the escalation of nuclear armaments, and who demand talks, are young people's organizations, including those belonging to the parties which approved these plans. Thus, the FRG young socialists and young democrats, the young people's organizations of the German Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party, have come out against NATO's adventurism.

That is also an important indicator, an indicator of the fact that those whose soul the rust of cynicism and political intrigue has not yet had time to eat away, advocate a reduction of armaments and talks with the socialist countries.

U.S.-Iranian Crisis

[Shishkovskiy] Let us move on to another problem. Let us dwell on the conflict between Tehran and Washington, which is now growing into a political confrontation on many levels. Anti-American sentiments have literally swept the Islamic countries in this region. Evidently, these sentiments had been germinating far too long, and the United States itself had done much to find itself rejected on such a mass scale and so categorically today. As they say, he who sows the wind, shall reap the whirlwind.

Israel is perhaps the sole country in the Near East which is contriving to make political capital out of this tense situation, even adding heat to it with its forays in south Lebanon. Tel Aviv's way of reckoning boils down to the idea that any deterioration in the U.S. relations with the Islamic world serves Israel's purpose since its role as Washington's strongpoint in this region is increased. Let us recall that in the very first days of the Iranian-U.S. conflict the Israeli Government obligingly offered the Pentagon its military bases in the event of military action against Iran. What have you got to say about this problem, Vlàdimir Konstantinovich?

[Katin] The existence of the crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations has brought with it a whole string of problems which, it would seem, have no direct relation to bilateral relations between these geographically distant states. I mean the U.S. desire, in quite a crude form, to foist on its Western European partners in NATO a tough line with regard to Iran. In other words, Washington is trying to widen the Iranian-U.S. crisis to a maximum, by means of drawing the Western European countries into it.

Moreover, particular pressure is being applied to the countries in Western Europe which are to the greatest extent dependent on the United States. I have in mind military-economic, financial--and, thus, of course, political--dependence. Thus, for instance, with Austria, Switzerland or Finland, which are not in NATO, the Americans cannot use an imperious tone of voice. It was just such an imperious tone that sounded in statements by Vance, who made a tour of certain Western European countries the other day. He demanded the organization of a tough economic blockade against Iran, the halting of trade, financial dealings, purchases of oil and scientific-technical cooperation with it. Washington can thus be expected to demand that the Western capitals break off relations with Iran altogether, or with any other country which for some reason or another the Americans do not like.

The crisis between the United States and Iran is a problem of bilateral, interstate relations, and a problem which was engendered by the United States itself, by its high-handed policy of indifference to the feelings and interests of other nations.

So now, having cooked up this sour porridge, Washington wants other countries to eat it. In this the entire pernicious nature of the dependence in which the United States have enmeshed some of their Western NATO partners is laid bare.

I should like to refer to one further aspect of the American-Iranian conflict. The more it evolves, the more grounds there are for seeking for the guilty men among American supporters of the "from a position of strength" policy. Confirmation of this is provided by the fact that it was known in Washington how Iran would react to the decision to admit the shah. As is well known, back on 30 October, 5 days before the crisis began, the Iranian Foreign Ministry sent a note to the U.S. Government requiring that the shah be surrendered to the Iranian authorities. If the American authorities, the Iranian Foreign Ministry statement stressed, had respect for the feelings of the Iranian people and understood the depth of the Iranian revolution, it should at the very least not admit the shah on its territory and ought to pass his property on to Iran.

Washington, however, paid no attention to this diplomatic demarche by Iran. Further, on 13 November Sadeq Qotbzadeh, member of the Islamic Revolution Council, said at a press conference in Tehran that the crisis provoked by the U.S. Embassy hostages could be settled even without the immediate return of the shah. He gave to understand that talks could start at once if only the United States would publicly state that the shah is a criminal and agree to the setting up of an international group to investigate his crimes.

Washington, however, preferred not to notice this statement either. Instead the United States set their course for an economic blockade of Iran and for a demonstration of military strength off her coasts. One is tempted to ask why this is necessary. The United States cannot but realize the hopelessness of military or economic sanctions against a country like Iran. Any form of open aggression would result in an explosion of anti-American feeling in the Muslim Orient and could cost some of the regimes which are particularly devoted to Washington their power. Further economic sanctions are encountering growing protest in Western Europe and also hit the interests of the United States. What have the hardliners accomplished? An upsurge in frankly chauvinist emotion.

There are those who are now heaving a sigh of relief in America. At last the Vietnam syndrome is finished. America has finally regained confidence in her own strength. All this strengthens the mood of return to the former role of world gendarme. There is no need to say how dangerous such tendencies are for the United States itself and for the international situation as a whole. The end of the Vietnam syndrome could easily turn into a relapse into megalomania and a new worship of the magic of force, which Senator Fulbright once condemned as a self-conceit of strength which has been the cause of all America's foreign policy failures, including the Vietnam war.

But these emotions imply a threat to international security. Even now the Carter administration, which once promised to reduce military spending, has increased it to \$157 billion in 1981, thus raising it by \$20 billion over that submitted for 1980. The new 5-year military program for modernizing strategic forces and the new plans adopted in Brussels are testimony to a swerve by the United States towards the policy of acting from a position of strength and of achieving military superiority. These plans cannot leave the world public indifferent. For this very reason they are provoking a growing protest worldwide.

[Shishkovskiy] Vladimir Borisovich, I would like to draw our listeners' attention to the fact that the policy of returning to the "from strength" line, which can be seen with increasing clarity in the actions of Washington and its NATO allies, is to be explained in no small degree by Western hopes for an alliance with Beijing. Although Western politicians dispute the idea of a military and political alliance with the Maoists, facts indicate that the dangerous games are continuing. Is that not so?

Beijing Hegemonism

[Lomeyko], Yes, indeed. Beijing is launching a long-term program for modernizing its economy, first and foremost its military industry. Hua Guofeng's recent visit to West European countries showed that the Chinese are looking for credits to purchase technology and also are seeking sources for arms purchases, although it is a known fact that there is no one threatening them. Beijing needs arms for itself to implement the policy of hegemonism and punishing those unwilling to submit to it. Provocations against Vietnam and against Laos are being stepped up. Beijing is supplying arms to the Pol Pot gangs. Visits by delegations from the PRC's military and special services to Thailand have become more frequent. Beijing is attempting in the process to put pressure on Thailand and involve it in the anti-Vietnam campaign.

At the same time, as was the case at the time of the aggression against Vietnam, China is attentively registering Western attitudes to its actions. Approval of such actions is connivance at the escalation of Chinese hegemonism. The Chinese leaders use every means to advertize themselves as potentially against the imagined Soviet peril and as a potential market for goods and capital.

[Shishkovskiy] In this context, Vladimir Borisovich, I would like to draw attention to a curious article published in the Washington POST. The author writes about exporting Chinese labor. He makes the point in particular that a century after hundreds of thousands of coolies were sent abroad for ruthless exploitation, as the Chinese later stated it, Beijing is quietly studying the idea of earning money once again from its enormous source of cheap manpower.

During the past few months contracts have been signed with French and Italian companies on employing Chinese workers for construction projects abroad. The Chinese do not publicize their negotiations on dispatching labor to other countries, but it is well known that they watch South Korean workers earning hard currency abroad with envy. One Hong Kong journal with links to Beijing has forecast that a million workers will be sent abroad to earn 2.5 billion a year in hard currency. [currency not specified] Yet businessmen and diplomats in Beijing are dubious about such estimates.

[Lomeyko] However events there evolve, one thing is certain, that Beijing is sounding out new allies and seeking new suppliers of arms for itself, in order to implement its hegemonistic policy. Beijing's long-term global strategy boils down to an attempt to rise to the level of an industrially advanced world power on the shoulders of the United States, Western Europe and Japan, and then to make its voice heard at full strength.

Do politicians in the West realize the future danger of such a policy?

Sober voices are raised with increasing frequency in the West by politicians and economists, warning against thoughtless dallying with Beijing and drawing attention to the fact that Beijing, in its attempts to flirt with the West, is pursuing its own narrowly nationalist objectives, and also drawing attention to the need to develop normal relations with all countries.

[Shishkovskiy] Our program is coming to an end. I thank my colleagues who took part in today's roundtable talk and take leave of you, esteemed comrade listeners. Goodbye and all the best.

SOVIET UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

LD151020 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, December 15, TASS--The U.N. Security Council has extended for another six months--up to June 15, 1980, the mandate of the U.N. International Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

A resolution approved by the Security Council calls upon all the sides concerned to resume intercommunal negotiations with a view to resolve the Cyprus crisis.

Setting forth the Soviet Union's stand, the USSR's representative Mikhail Kharlamov has pointed out that the abnormal, dangerous situation, persisting in Cyprus, complicates the situation in eastern Mediterranean and brings stern trials to the Cyprus people.

Certain circles have invigorated their attempts to subjugate the Republic of Cyprus to their diktat, to turn it into a NATO strategic springboard in the area of eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. These designs as a matter of fact, are the primary reason of evils and upheavals which have fallen upon Cyprus.

The Soviet Union, Mikhail Kharlamov continued, comes out for peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem by the Cyprus people themselves, with the interests of both Greek and Turkish communities to be duly protected. With this purpose, it is necessary to put an end to external interference into the internal affairs of Cyprus, to any attempts to impose upon the Cyprus people plans which have been drawn up without their participation and which are alien to their fundamental interests.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, strict respect for its policy of nonalignment. We advocate demilitarization of Cyprus, without foreign troops and foreign military bases on its territory.

TROYANOVSKIY ATTACKS PLAN TO EXPAND UN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD151404 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 15, TASS--On the initiative of a group of Asian, African and Latin American countries the U.N. General Assembly has considered the question of enlarging the membership of the U.N. Security Council from 15 to 19. But the delegations of a number of countries, including most of the Security Council members, declared that they disagreed with the proposal. Differences arose also amid the authors of the proposal themselves. As a result, the tabled draft resolution has not been put to vote.

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly, the USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations Aieg Troyanovskiy has said that the proposal could only lead to unnecessary complications and differences between the U.N. member-states. It is aimed at revising the U.N. Charter in one of its most important provisions. The Soviet Union consistently and firmly comes out against charter revision attempts. We hold that the U.N. Charter, which has stood the test of time, proved its viability in conditions of the changing world and fully meets the U.N. pivotal objective--the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security and does not need changes, the Soviet representative pointed out. Acting in accordance with the Charter, the United Nations Organization has been making a useful contribution to consolidation of peace, solution of topical international problems, it plays a positive role in the development of the process of relaxation of international tension.

The composition of non-permanent Security Council members is determined not by arithmetic proportions but, as the charter says, "primarily by the extent of participation of members of the organization in maintaining international peace and security", said Oleg Troyanovskiy. Expansion of the Security Council membership, in our opinion, would negatively affect efficiency of this important organ of the United Nations from which the charter requires adoption of prompt and effective steps in maintaining international peace and security. The attempts to change the U.N. Charter can only shake the foundations of activities of that organization, and would not lead to enhancing its efficiency, he stressed.

U.S. CAMPAIGNS AGAINST OPEC IN ENERGY AGENCY

LD112252 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Paris, December 11 TASS--One-day session of the board of directors of the International Energy Agency has ended here amid acute contradictions. Under the pressure of the United States the members of the International Energy Agency undertook to somewhat reduce oil imports from OPEC member-countries, but, as is noted by the American "New York TIMES", the decision taken by the International Energy Agency does not accord with the initial hopes of the Carter administration. The United States demands reduction of imports from OPEC member countries in larger proportions, hoping thus to draw the major capitalist countries of the West and Japan into a campaign of boycotting Iran. Washington's tactics has [as received] caused discontent of Japan and a number of other countries which declared the intention to carry out an independent trade policy towards OPEC. In this connection observers recall that at all previous sessions of the International Energy Agency West European countries insisted that the United States should restrict oil imports, believing that exactly excessive imports of oil to the United States undermine the positions of the dollar and the international monetary system. Washington, which was so far objecting in every way to such restrictions, now, pursuing its selfish aims demands the same from its partners to the detriment of their national interest. In the opinion of the press, the decisions of the session of the International Energy Agency on the eve of the OPEC conference in Caracas have the aim to exert an impact on the course of the conference and to exert pressure upon its participants. As is emphasized here, the United States staged at the session another attempt to make use of the U.S.-controlled International Energy [words indistinct] to form a single front of Western countries against OPEC.

REPORTAGE ON ATTEMPTS TO CREATE JOINT ANTI-IRAN ALLIANCE

Economic Pressure on Allies

LD141605 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vsevelod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The United States has resorted to economic pressure on its allies for their refusal to introduce economic sanctions against Iran. It is reported from Washington that a bill has been proposed in Congress permitting higher taxes to be imposed on export goods from these countries.

The American papers say that Japan is the most likely target of the sanctions proposed. It purchased 3 million tons of oil from Iran immediately after the United States had announced the cessation of purchases of Iranian oil.

'Friction' With Japan

LD141846 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 14, TASS--There was the sound of alarm in Japanese-American relations, warning that a fire may flare up any moment, said a high-ranking official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, describing the growing friction between the USA and Japan in connection with the American-Iranian conflict. Reporting this, the newspaper MAINICHI says that the U.S. Government and Congress have launched an extensive campaign attacking Japan as their sworn enemy.

Writing of the United States demand for Japan to reduce its purchases of Iranian oil, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN says: "Japan should not quail if Secretary of State C. Vance is angry or American congressmen make critical remarks concerning Japan. It should uphold its independence so as to be able to say and do what is in its interests."

As was disclosed today by a Japanese government spokesman Japan will limit its imports of Iranian oil to the level that existed before the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 December 1979 on page 5 carries the above text but omits the final two paragraphs.]

Report of Failure

LD151856 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

["U.S. Pressure on Japan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, December 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Washington's attempts to involve Japan in the "united front" of the West against Iran, which is being hastily knocked together by the United States, have failed. Such is the main outcome of the "consultations" of Japan's Deputy Minister for International Trade and Industry N. Amaya with American officials.

N. Amaya told a press conference here that while supporting the efforts to release the U.S. hostages in Tehran, Japan opposes any measures which might result in the aggravation of tension in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region and would jeopardize deliveries of Middle East oil to Japan. He stressed that the U.S.-Iranian conflict should be resolved peacefully and should not threaten stability in that part of the world. Japan wants to maintain friendly relations with the Iranian people. Japanese companies enjoy useful business relations with Iranian foreign trade organizations and will continue to maintain these relations, he stressed.

The United States has intensified pressure on its allies in Western Europe and Japan inclining them to support the American "big stick" policy with regard to Iran. However, Japan, as well as West European countries, refused to succumb to blackmail. At the same time, yielding to Washington's pressure, N. Amaya promised that his government will influence Japanese oil companies so that they cut purchases of Iranian oil in world markets from the present level of 0.8 million barrels a day to 0.6 million barrels. He stressed however that this in no way means imposing embargo on Japan's purchases of Iranian oil. N. Amaya said that we shall just advise our companies not to make excessive purchases at excessively high prices.

Washington, however, does not intend to relieve its pressure on Japan. According to a representative of the Japanese Embassy, Japan's Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira will meet with the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo tomorrow to discuss a broad range of questions related to U.S.-Japanese relations.

Expectation of Increased Pressure

LD161248 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 16 TASS--Differences between the USA and Japan in connection with the Iranian-American conflict have not been settled and Washington is likely to increase its pressure. That is how the present relations between the two countries is assessed by the Japanese Foreign Ministry, according to KYODO. In the opinion of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the news agency says, the United States is not satisfied with the "explanations" given by the Japanese side and Tokyo's decision to limit its purchases of Iranian oil to the level that existed before the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students and will continue its efforts to persuade Japan to join in Washington's measures of economic pressure on Iran. The anti-Japanese campaign that has been stepped up in the American Congress, and the open demand for Japan to carry a heavier military burden augur, the Foreign Ministry said, a further aggravation of bilateral relations.

Carswell Arrival in Tokyo

LD161828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] According to KYODO, Carswell, U.S. deputy secretary of the Treasury, has arrived in Tokyo. At talks with Japanese officials beginning tomorrow, Carswell will be attempting to persuade them to impose economic sanctions against Iran. If Japan does not renounce oil imports from Iran, the agency stresses, the United States will intensify pressure on Japan even further.

Promotion of Economic Blockade

LD162010 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 16, TASS--An official spokesman of the U.S. State Department stated that the administration notified the Iranian authorities of the shah's departure for Panama in advance. B. Civiletti, U.S. attorney general, addressing journalists in the White House, said the United States will possibly apply to the U.N. Security Council in a request for imposing economic sanctions against Iran. He also said that the United States is considering a wide range of alternative actions against Iran if the hostages in Tehran are not freed.

At the same time the United States is increasing pressure on its partners with a view to knocking together an anti-Iranian bloc and achieving the establishment of a trade-and-economic blockade of Iran. Commenting on the recent tour of Western Europe by U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance, observers note that it was marked by an increased twisting of the partners' arms in an attempt to draw them into Washington's anti-Iranian campaign.

The press points out at the same time the leaders of West European countries, except for the FRG, did not show a particular enthusiasm for participation in such practical measures as the establishment of a trade-and-economic blockade of Iran. Cyrus Vance, too, had to admit that. Upon returning to the USA, he stated that no decisions were taken. As the UPI news agency reports, he added, however, that decisions will be taken within the next several days. Neither has the USA been able to draw Japan into a blockade of Iran. This is how the statement by M. Yamaya, Japanese deputy minister of international trade and industry, was viewed here. He held "consultations" with the U.S. Government in Washington. Speaking at a press conference he stated that Japan is against any measures which would lead to a heightening of tensions in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area and would jeopardise the supply of Japan with Middle-Eastern oil. Japanese companies have useful business contacts with Iranian foreign trade organisations and will maintain those contacts, M. Yamaya said.

At the same time, yielding to Washington's pressure, the spokesman of Japan promised that his government will exert influence on Japanese oil companies for them to somewhat reduce the purchases of Iranian oil on international markets. He, however, specially emphasized that this in no way means the imposition of an embargo on Japan's purchases of Iranian oil.

The Washington POST also reports that the Australian Government, under Washington's pressure, began a diplomatic blitz in Asia in order to organize pressure on Iran. According to the newspaper, a number of countries, among them Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, are the object of the Australian campaign.

Tokyo, December 16, TASS--R, Carswell, U.S. deputy secretary of the Treasury, arrived in the Japanese capital today. According to a report of the KYODO news agency, he is to hold talks with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and other representatives of the government, during which it is expected to be demanded again that the Japanese side join the measures, which are being taken by the United States, for an economic pressure on Iran.

PRAVDA Comment on Japan

LD171155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch under the general headline "About Iran Events"]

[Text] Tokyo, 14 December--Under U.S. pressure Japan is beginning to revise its position regarding Iran. Today the government adopted a decision to reduce Iranian oil imports to the level which existed on the eve of the conflict between Washington and Tehran.
[paragraph continues]

III. 17 Dec 79

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

Prime Minister Ohira has instructed the relevant ministries to formulate a reply to the other U.S. demands that Japan join in economic sanctions against Iran. At the same time Japanese representatives in the United States have been instructed to continue persistently explaining to the American leaders that Tokyo, taking account of Japan's huge dependence on Iranian and Near Eastern oil, will find it hard to fulfill Washington's solicitations in full.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry, the press points out, believes that the U.S. campaign to pressure its allies is aimed at securing Iran's all-round isolation and bringing about its economic collapse. If this attempt proves unsuccessful, then Washington will undertake military action.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO IRAN HAVE 'CEASED'; TRADE EMBARGO 'INTRODUCED'

LD141626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] According to news agency reports, the United States is already implementing the blockade on the deliveries of provisions to Iran, which has been planned as part of the campaign to put pressure on the Iranians. The U.S. Agriculture Department has published a report on world agricultural production for 1979. It states directly that U.S. agricultural exports to Iran have to all intents and purposes ceased. Thus Washington has already introduced a trade embargo against Iran.

PEACEFUL MEANS OF SETTLING IRANIAN CRISIS 'EXHAUSTED'

LD171157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 75 p 5 LD

["About Iran Events"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 14 December, TASS--A Washington POST correspondent has reported from Brussels, quoting a high-ranking State Department representative, that next week the United States will request that the UN Security Council impose economic sanctions against Iran. Quoting European diplomatic sources, the author points out that this plan was developed by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance during his talks with West European leaders. According to a correspondent of the ABC television network, the United States would like, as a first step, to impose an embargo on the delivery to Iran by Western countries of weapons and spare parts for military equipment with the subsequent curbing of trade in other goods. If this has no effect on the Iranians, ABC stresses, the United States will seek the full establishment of a trade and economic boycott of Iran with the possible blockade of sealanes by naval vessels.

Thus, as is clear from these reports, the United States is trying to convince the American and international public that it has, allegedly, "exhausted" peaceful means of settling its conflict with Iran and has no other way out of the "situation which has arisen" apart from the use of force. This in particular, was directly hinted at by U.S. President J. Carter in an interview given to the Gannett Company newspaper TRUST. The President stated that he would not allow the U.S.-Iranian crisis "to drag on indefinitely." He stressed that the United States had at its disposal "sufficient military force" in the Arabian Sea near the entrance to the Persian Gulf. We have already clearly stated, the President said, our aim and resolve, which if necessary will be demonstrated.

J. Carter reaffirmed American support for the shah, pointing out that the United States is refusing to discuss the question of surrendering him to Iran. [paragraph continues]

"This is not the right time to discuss or debate the question of the wisdom or role played by the shah as a good or bad leader, or whether he is ill and how ill," the President said. "The only problem," he stressed, "are the hostages".

U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has also indicated the possibility of a military "solution" to the American-Iranian conflict. In reply to a question put by a correspondent of the West German newspaper BIID as to when the United States will resort to military intervention in Iran, Vance declared: We have tried using all peaceful means. But we reserve the possibility of also taking other steps which we consider necessary.

Denying verbally its intentions to block the delivery of provisions to Iran, the United States is already implementing in fact "this punitive measure" as part of the campaign of pressure they have launched against the Iranians. The administration's "secret" was let out by the U.S. Agriculture Department, which published a report on world agricultural production in 1979. It stated quite clearly: "U.S. agricultural exports to Iran have been virtually stopped."

IRAN CRISIS USED TO PERPETUATE MILITARY PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD141435 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 1 ID

[From Yu. Babich's "International Review"--first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Resurrection of the "Big Stick" Policy?

Does the United States intend to use the present crisis in relations with Iran to expand its "military presence" in other parts of the world?

[signed] N. Alzinsh, worker at the Rigas Ekspressis production association, Riga.

Under the pretext of avoiding new crisis like the Iranian one, Washington is indeed nurturing plans to perpetuate its "military presence" both in the region of the Middle and Near East and in the entire Indian Ocean basin.

Even now, allegedly to "defend its national interests," the United States has concentrated an entire naval armada of 21 warships, including 5 aircraft carriers, in the Arabian Sea at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. They have loomed as dangerous cloud over the seaboard not only of Iran but also of other states of the region, primarily the oil-producing ones. According to the Pentagon's plans, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has reported, irrespective of the outcome of the present Iranian crisis, a naval task force headed by one of the aircraft carriers and capable of responding rapidly to any "potential threat to U.S. interests" in this part of the world will be permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean basin. In other words, Washington is seeking to use the present aggravation of its relations with Iran to implement the plans it has been elaborating since 1977 for creating in the Indian Ocean the so-called 5th fleet based on Diego Garcia Island and designed to fulfill gendarme functions with respect to the littoral countries of Asia and Africa.

In this connection it is becoming clear why the present Washington administration, as the same U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has stated, intends to continue to "freeze" the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean.

As is well known, the United States has virtually been boycotting these talks for over 18 months now. Is this not because it is frightened of losing the opportunity "when necessary" of staging a show of strength, as it is doing now, in connection with the aggravation of its relations with Iran?

Taking advantage of the present Iranian crisis, Washington is not only frustrating the fulfillment of the declaration on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, approved by the UN General Assembly back in 1971, but is also creating a grave threat to peace in this part of the world. This course cannot fail to provoke the most resolute condemnation from the Indian Ocean littoral states and other countries.

"Entrenchment" in Persian Gulf

LD142124 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Tension in the Gulf area continues to escalate. A large fleet of U.S. warships has assembled there. This fleet includes large aircraft carriers, missile and landing vessels. The United States has quickly exploited the crisis which is of its own creation with regard to U.S. relations with Iran, in order to entrench its footholds there and keep its fleet in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf for the longest possible period. It is very likely that the United States will create a 5th U.S. fleet to act as a liaison between the two U.S. fleets which are continuously present in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

One thing that makes this a real possibility is the fact that the United States intends to increase its military budget for next year. The reason for this is the Pentagon's intention to create new types of transport planes and ships, larger than those now in existence, to make the so-called rapid movement force as fast moving as possible. This large U.S. military formation is being created solely for rapid military intervention in the affairs of the Gulf and other states of the area where there may be, according to Washington's opinion, a danger to the vital interests of the United States. It is clear that what is meant by this is the greedy and selfish interests of the U.S. monopolies, and particularly the interests of the oil monopolies because these are the ones which continue to mainly work in the oil-rich countries of the Gulf area.

The monopolies believe that the danger to their interests comes from the policy which seeks to curb and bring to a stop their thieving activity. Such policy has begun to be implemented with increasing persistence even in those countries in the Gulf area which are called moderate in the United States. The U.S. President was compelled in his recent statement to admit that the wind of change is blowing with increasing intensity in various parts of the world. This is an irreversible process but the imperialists are still trying to turn back its wheels by resorting to harsh force and particularly military force.

Such attempts are couched in statements about the desire to safeguard the imminent danger to stability peace, but what kind of stability and peace is this? Naturally, they must mean the stability of the flow of the profits which are estimate at billions, from the exploitation of Arab oil, and peace for the neocolonialist positions of U.S. imperialism in the Gulf and other areas of the world. For this reason, the United States constantly expands and strengthens its military presence in the Gulf area.

ZORIN VIEWS IRAN SITUATION AS RESULT OF SUPPORT FOR UNPOPULAR REGIMES

LD160034 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] There seems to be no end in sight of the deadlock in relations between Iran and the United States, writes Valentin Zorin. The purposes of current U.S. diplomatic moves, both in the Security Council and in the International Court of Justice, is obviously to convince the public at home and abroad that the United States has run out of all peaceful means of reaching a settlement.

On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence to prove that the Americans are engaged in another kind of preparations in the Middle and Near East. U.S. naval, air and para-troop forces are being concentrated in areas around Iran, and the Washington POST has said that there has never been a U.S. naval buildup of that size since World War II. The official explanation is that the United States is taking action in retaliation for the illegal detention of its embassy staff in Tehran. Indeed, there is no denying the fact that the seizure of the United States Embassy is contrary to the international convention on diplomatic status and immunity. But one cannot consider this incident out of the general context of American-Iranian relations. When the U.S. special services had engineered a coup against the lawful Government of Iran in 1953 they did not bother about observing international law. As a result of that coup, the people of Iran were doomed to another quarter of a century of arbitrary and lawless rule by the shah.

Or take Washington's stand on the Iranian people's demands for the return of the shah and of the millions he had stolen from his own country. U.S. officials handling this matter are least of all concerned with international law. There can be no double standards in law including international law. The principle of diplomatic immunity cannot be used as an excuse for violating another fundamental principle, the principle of national sovereignty, which is the core of all international law.

It is therefore inadmissible that the seizure of the U.S. Embassy be used as a pretext for launching a dangerous military provocation which can endanger world peace. President Leonid Brezhnev has stressed that the Soviet Union is against foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs in any form and under pretext. This Soviet stand remains unchanged.

While fully sharing the humanitarian concern about the Americans detained in Tehran, I personally think the emphasis should be on what is to be done to prevent such incidents in the future. It's quite clear that the collapse of the shah regime and other unpopular dictatorships is in line with the (?logic) of historical development: Sooner or later people are bound to rise against a dictatorship which was imposed on them in the past, and in the recent times we have seen more than one example of this kind. It's a really significant factor that most of these recent examples have one thing in common: All unpopular regimes which have collapsed in recent years had enjoyed aid and support from the United States. That includes the black colonels' junta in Greece, Franco's regime in Spain, the dictator Salazar in Portugal and that of the Iranian shah and the hated Somoza regime in Nicaragua, and I could also mention others.

Recent events in Iran made many people in the United States stop and think about the causes of failure of the U.S. policy in the Middle East. U.S. foreign policy setbacks are a cause for concern.

For example, for the editors of TIME magazine, they take a very pragmatic approach to the matter and ask how can one decide in advance which particular dictatorial regime is worth risking one's money on. The magazine bluntly formulates the main U.S. foreign policy objective. It consists in being able to tell a crumbling regime from a viable one. TIME magazine also thinks it knows the answer. It says dictatorial regimes are most vulnerable in countries with strong parliamentary traditions. Such regimes should be viewed with caution, and a different and more confident approach should be taken towards countries in which military rule is more or less a traditional form of government. This TIME magazine recipe, to my mind, is a prescription for failure. Suffice it to recall Iran and Nicaragua, for example. I think in general that support of unpopular regimes is a perilous course. Let me give you just two examples. Applying double standards to the problem of human rights, depending on whether a particular regime is friendly to Washington, demonstrates the unscrupulous and cynical nature of government leaders who are prepared to trade in moral principles. And, secondly, it's quite wrong to think that any dictatorship imposed on a nation by force can be really stable, with or without parliamentary traditions, in any particular country. An unpopular regime carries within itself the seeds of its doom. The Americans are already having to pay for the mistakes of those who planted those seeds.

CONGRESS APPROVES 'INFLATED' PENTAGON BUDGET

LD141454 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress have given final approval and sent to the President to sign the draft budget of the Pentagon for the 1980 fiscal year, starting October 1. This budget, the biggest in the Pentagon's history, allocates for military needs the unprecedented sum of 141.2 billion dollars despite public protests. Congress satisfied in full volume all of the Pentagon's requests.

The budget provides for the allocation of huge sums for the production of nuclear warheads, for the development of new "MX" inter-continental ballistic missiles, "Trident" submarines, cruise missiles and other sophisticated means of mass annihilation.

On approving the inflated Pentagon budget the legislators decided to give the "green light" to a drastic build-up of the U.S. Navy, including the construction of a new atomic powered aircraft carrier. Large sums are earmarked for the development and production of new combat planes, tanks and artillery. Also granted was the Pentagon's request for money to finance research into the creation of fundamentally new systems of weapons of mass annihilation, including laser weapons.

The Pentagon's openly militaristic budget starts a new round in the escalation of American military spendings. As always is the case, millions of rank-and-file Americans will have to pay for the ambitions of the military. As it is pointed out by the Washington POST, in the 1982 fiscal year alone allocations for the solution of acute social problems will be further slashed by 25 billion dollars. Such is the true price of the course of the U.S. ruling circles at stepping up the arms race that undermines the security and welfare of Americans.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN OUTLINES 'MILITARISTIC' PROGRAM

LD142315 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

["Militarist Programme"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, December 14, TASS--U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown spoke in the Senate Armed Services Committee, setting out in detail the long-term programme of further stepping up of the arms race and military efforts of the United States that was announced by President Carter earlier. This five-year militaristic programme of the USA adopted simultaneously with the decision of the session of the NATO Council on the production and deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe has destroyed the basis for talks. Harold Brown said that the core of this programme is the strengthening of the strategic nuclear potential of the United States through including in it new Trident submarines, equipping B-52 planes with cruise missiles and creating the new system of MX ballistic missiles.

Touching upon NATO's decision on deploying new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in the territories of a number of West European countries, the defense secretary intimated that there is no line between the production and deployment of these missiles. As is known, this decision imposed on West European countries by Washington is contrary to the interests of European, and not only European peoples, is contrary to their striving to live in peace, in the atmosphere of international detente.

Brown described among the "chief aims" of the U.S. military programme the achievement of "equivalency" of U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear forces and "military balance" between NATO and Warsaw Treaty. It is well-known, however, and this is recognized by leaders of the West, that there exists now an approximate balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

What is the real aim of this militaristic programme is to change the present balance in favour of the United States. The self-same Brown said recently that the NATO alliance must achieve real advantage in the military sphere by mid-eighties.

The militaristic programme proclaimed by the United States leaders attests to the increase of U.S. threat not only to countries of the socialist community but also to developing states of Africa, Asia, Latin America. Vast funds are allocated for creating the military technical base of the so-called "quick reaction corps" that is to play the role of a policeman.

Brown announced that two major undertakings will be implemented for the purpose.

He said that, first of all, it will be contingents of ships sent forward in advance that will keep onboard heavy armaments and stocks for three marines brigades. In peacetime, these ships would be situated in remote areas where U.S. troops might be needed. Marines and the military equipment that cannot be sent in advance could be airlifted into the area where the heavy armaments have already been brought, so that everything should be prepared for fighting.

Brown also said that it is planned to create a fleet of big transport aircraft capable of airlifting armaments, including tanks, to intercontinental distances.

The speech of the defence secretary shows that the present U.S. administration has taken an openly militaristic road, actually assuming the stand of those circles which stake on the use of force in international relations.

III. 17 Dec 79

A 10

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

It is not accidental that the assistant to the President for national security affairs, according to the New York TIMES, when commenting on this programme noted gleefully that the United States at last got rid of caution in the approach to military spending and a possible interference abroad, the caution that was inherited from the Vietnam war.

Senator M. Hatfield described the militaristic programme of the administration as an incorrect decision that will worsen the United States strategic position in the world. Senator George McGovern said that as it is, the United States is being suffocated by the burden of inflated military spending that far exceeds the United States real needs in defence.

SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA LIFTED; AFRICAN STATES PROTEST

LD161638 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 16, TASS--The U.S. State Department officially announced President Carter's decision to lift the economic sanctions against Rhodesia, sanctions that had been imposed 12 years ago by the U.N. Security Council. This decision is to take effect at midnight Washington time. Thus, it was deemed necessary in Washington to support Britain which already announced the lifting of the embargo several days earlier. According to the press, the White House decision gives the green light to U.S. trade with the racist regime of Salisbury. It is exactly the United States' wide trade--and--economic contacts with the repressive white minority regimes in Africa's south that are the latter's main support. It is not ruled out, in the opinion of news analysts, that the lifting of the sanctions will lead to a commencement of large-scale deliveries of weapons to the Salisbury regime which is combatting against the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

This step by the White House gave rise to a sharp criticism on the part of political and public figures of the United States. The AP news agency reports that some officials question the reasonableness of lifting sanctions against Rhodesia before an end to the civil war in that country. They also do not rule out that the USA and Britain will have to deal alone with the government which has not been recognized by the world community. Donald McHenry, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, cast doubt on Washington's right to unilaterally lift the sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council.

New York, December 16, TASS--The statement circulated at the U.N. headquarters by 49 African countries describes Britain's decision to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia as unacceptable and unlawful. The authors of the document emphasize that the colonial order still remains in Rhodesia. They also point out that the sanctions against that country can be reconsidered only by the Security Council. The African countries called on the Security Council to take necessary measures to retain its powers on the matter.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST CONDUCTED IN NEVADA

LD151052 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 15, TASS--The United States has made another underground nuclear explosion on the Nevada test range. As was reported by a representative of the Department of Energy, the explosion was made in accordance with the nuclear arms test programme.

IZVESTIYA CITES FOREIGN SOURCES ON UNEMPLOYMENT, DISCONTENT IN PRC

LD141127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS political observer M. Yakovlev: "China: Growing Discontent"]

[Text] The foreign press reported recently that Shanghai, China's biggest city, was for several days hit by massive disturbances. As Japan's KYODO news agency reports, citing Chinese sources and eyewitness evidence, the participants in the disturbances-- industrial enterprise workers, young people, unemployed people--held the reception office at the city revolutionary committee for many days. They were demanding work, the democratization of public life and an end to repressions.

This is by no means the only fact testifying to the growth of discontent among China's population. According to foreign news agency reports, serious disturbances took place recently in the country's capital, Beijing, where for several months now there have been constant "sitdown strikes" and massive spontaneous rallies and demonstrations. The same thing is happening in many other Chinese cities and provinces. As RENMIN RIBAO admits, the leadership of Sichuan, China's biggest province (its population is more than 90 million), was recently even forced to hold a special discussion on measures to combat "rioters, creators of factions, organizers of protest demonstrations and people who attack state institutions and storehouses." Similar reports are coming in from Heilongjiang, Zhejiang and many other provinces.

What is the cause of this widespread unrest?

Foreign observers, including those who have visited the PRC recently, note that one reason is the extremely grim economic situation in the country and the population's low living standards. China's population, Japan's YOMIURI writes in this connection, continues to come up against a number of difficulties, the most serious of which are massive unemployment and inflation. One of the basic human rights--the right to work--is blatantly violated in the country: There are now millions of unemployed in China and their number, observers believe, may increase still further by the end of this year. As the Hong Kong press has reported, in a speech at a top-level conference Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council, declared that more than 100 million people are now going hungry in China. "People are discontented," he stressed.

The official Beijing press has been forced to some extent to admit the failures and difficulties in the PRC's economy and the mood of dissatisfaction with the country's military-bureaucratic regime, which flagrantly flouts human rights. As usual, the main blame for all these phenomena is placed on Lin Biao and the "gang of four." However, the Chinese newspapers are evidently no longer able to conceal the fact that the Chinese population is expressing by means of strikes and demonstrations its dissatisfaction with the difficult living conditions, mass purges, delay in reviewing the cases of illegally repressed people and also the "incorrect workstyle of certain cadre workers." The trade union newspaper GONGREN RIBAO, noting that "many of the working people's complaints are just, although there is no possibility of satisfying them quickly," acknowledges that in China today "many people want to see solutions to problems through riots."

As the wave of discontent among the working people grows, threats are heard increasingly clearly in Beijing against "rioters" and "dissidents," all those who express disagreement with the Chinese leadership's present course. These are not simply verbal threats. The disturbances in the country are being cruelly suppressed by the army and security organs. Thus mass arrests were made among strikers in Fushun, a major industrial center in Liaoning Province. The Shanghai authorities have used "special contingents" of regular military units to suppress disturbances. The radio in Harbin--the main city in Heilong-jian Province--is calling for public security units to be transformed into "combat detachments for the struggle against rioters."

Commenting on the development of events in China, many foreign observers note, with every reason, that these events, which again confirm that the situation in the country remains unstable--and indeed tense--are a direct result of the antipopular policy followed over many years by Mao Zedong and his group, a policy which--as the Beijing leaders themselves admit--brought the country to the brink of disaster. At the same time it is also the result of the line of the present Beijing leadership, whose foreign policy course is based, as before, on the fallacious postulates of Maoism.

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON 'MYTH' OF DEMOCRACY IN PRC

LD112230 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] The pinning of posters on what is known as the Democracy Wall in Beijing has been banned. The posters criticize certain aspects of China's home and foreign policy. More about this from our observer Vladimir Korolev:

"By imposing the ban the Beijing authorities themselves have dispelled the myth that liberalization on a large scale has been carried out lately in China and that human rights are respected. China's new friends in the West used to exaggerate the posters from it. As a matter of fact, the wall had nothing in common with democracy. If anything it was a mirror reflecting the strife between various groupings, the strife that had been tearing at China for many years and that has been damaging the national interest.

"Indeed can one speak in earnest of democracy or human rights in a country where more than 20 million people are unemployed?" There are continual protest meetings in Beijing and other Chinese towns declaring that the authorities should be held responsible for the situation under which bureaucracy, injustice, hunger and persecution have become the order of the day. Even the official Chinese newspapers write that the peasants are forced to work without remuneration. The local authorities punish peasants for any action considered blameworthy by fining or harassing them. The younger generation has a particularly hard time: 17 million of them were forced to move from towns to the countryside and were not allowed back. If they refuse to obey they are caught and treated as escaped convicts.

"It appears that the Chinese authorities are now prepared to tighten the screw once again. The PEOPLE'S DAILY, for one, insists that no mercy should be shown towards elements that seek to undermine stability in the country. Newspapers report that in the last few months 36,000 workers and students were killed or reported missing in Beijing and Shanghai. A new wave of arrests is expected to be carried out in the near future. At the present moment hundreds of millions of Chinese citizens live in conditions of poverty and lack of rights."

III. 17 Dec 79

B 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

BEIJING HEGEMONISM SEEN AS 'REAL THREAT' TO THAILAND

LD131446 Moscow in English 1426 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

["Beijing's Sinister Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

As the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES has reported, China is extending its military contacts with Thailand. Wang Shangrong, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese Army, has just completed a visit to Bangkok. In October Air Marshal Savetsila, general secretary of the Thai National Security Council, visited Beijing. Delegations were exchanged also at other levels.

The meetings between the top brass of these countries, the British newspaper draws the conclusion, are connected with Beijing's striving to ensure Bangkok's aid for the safe passage of arms and equipment to the Pol Pot gangs.

One cannot but agree with this conclusion. It must be only added that Thailand is assigned not only the role of a transshipment point in China's plans.

The Beijing propaganda is known to permanently repeat the inventions that Socialist Vietnam and People's Kampuchea allegedly constitute a danger to the security of other countries in the region. This sheer invention is designed to justify the support given by Beijing to its placemen--the Pol Pot rabble hiding in the jungles in the area of the Kampuchean-Thailand border.

Beijing supports in particular the myth that Vietnam allegedly threatens Thailand. But it is obvious, as a matter of fact, that a real threat to Thailand are the hegemonic ambitions of China itself. The recently more frequent visits of Beijing's military emissaries to Bangkok must be viewed in the context of the broad strategic plans of the Maoists in Southeast Asia. A time may come when Beijing will want to use Thailand's territory as a base for aggression against Kampuchea, for a fresh attack against Vietnam this time from the western flank, and if Thailand declines such a sordid role, Beijing may decide also to "teach Thailand". Regrettably, such hypotheses are not without ground--numerous aggressive acts of China against its neighbours give sufficient ground for them.

ADDITION TO PRC GOVERNMENT DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 December on page 4 adds the following to the item entitled "PRC Government Delegation Leaves Moscow for Beijing," published in the 11 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1: "The Chinese delegation was seen off by L.F. Illichev, deputy foreign minister and the head of the USSR government delegation, and by members of the Soviet delegation. Tian Zengpei, PRC charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR was also present at the airport."

LAST LINE

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH JAPANESE CP DELEGATION

LD171244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1201 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 December (TASS)--A meeting between the CPSU delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) headed by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, took place in the Kremlin today.

Participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on a wide range of questions of mutual interest to both parties. Topical international problems, questions of relations between the CPSU and the JCP and prospects for development of relations between the USSR and Japan were reviewed. During the meeting, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the unity of the opinions of both parties on the main contemporary problems was evident. The sides came out for close cooperation between the CPSU and the JCP in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The talks will be continued.

Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side: M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.G. Afanasyev and P.N. Fedoseyev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.M. Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and I.I. Kovalenko, chief of a sector of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the Japanese side: K. Ueda and T. Nishizawa, vice chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee; M. Kaneko, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat; T. Sakaki and H. Tachiki, members of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; and S. Uno member of the JCP Central Committee.

JAPANESE-SOVIET FISHERY TALKS CONCLUDE IN MOSCOW

OW170000 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Soviet-Japanese fishery talks, which opened in Moscow on 20 November, closed yesterday with the signing of official documents at the Soviet Fish Industry Ministry. A protocol, extending to 1980 the validity of the 1977 intergovernmental agreement on fisheries in Soviet and Japanese coastal waters, was signed by Soviet Fish Industry Minister Vladimir Kamentsev and Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union Tokichiro Uomoto. Instruments setting forth fishing regulations and conditions for Soviet fishermen in Japanese coastal waters and Japanese fishermen in the Soviet 200-mile zone were also signed.

As a result of the talks and agreements reached, total fishing quotas for Japanese fishermen in Soviet coastal waters were set at 750,000 tons; this includes 290,000 tons of Alaskan pollack. Soviet fishermen are allowed to catch a total of 650,000 tons of fish including 500,000 tons of sardines and (?cod) in Japanese coastal waters.

These instruments were exchanged between Soviet Fish Industry First Vice Minister Nikolay Kudryavtsev and Nobuo Imamura, director general of the Fishery Agency of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Soviet Fish Industry Minister Kamentsev, after congratulating Japanese Ambassador Uomoto and all participants in the Soviet-Japanese fishery talks on the successful completion of their work, said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation]

What I want to say first is that the signing of the documents today proves that our two countries can successfully resolve problems arising between them. If both sides sit at a negotiating table and try to settle a problem, they can always achieve it. The Japanese and Soviet delegations to the fishery talks have exerted great efforts to bring their talks to a successful conclusion. Our two countries are not merely neighbors. The Soviet Union and Japan are the world's largest fishing countries. I think the fishermen of our two countries can be proud of the fact that they are showing all other fishing countries an example of cooperation on that important question. Our fishery relationship already has a long history and is smoothly developing bilaterally as well as on a multilateral basis at various international [word indistinct] organizations. I wish to express the hope that the documents signed today will be a new stimulus for the further friendly development of fishery relations between our two countries. I believe that the smooth [words indistinct] we held will help further strengthen the state relations between our two countries in general. [end recording]

In reply, Japanese Ambassador Uomoto stressed that through mutual understanding, mutual respect and consideration of each other's interests, the two countries can find solutions acceptable to both sides. He went on to say: [Begin recording] "[words indistinct] with the advent of a new era of fishery order through the introduction of 200-mile fishery zones, Japan and the Soviet Union have made efforts to adapt themselves to this new age and to develop stable fishery relations. These efforts have had solid results. [words indistinct]."

BREZHNEV WRITES PREFACE TO JAPANESE EDITION OF 'PAGES OF LIFE'

LD141618 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev: For Strengthening the Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding and Trust Among Nations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, December 14, TASS--The book "Pages of Life" by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has been published here in the Japanese language. It has been issued by the Gekkoso firm making a great contribution to the development of Japanese-Soviet cultural ties.

Leonid Brezhnev writes in a special address to Japanese readers:

"I would like to hope, that this book, which tells not only about myself, but also about Soviet people, the most important stages in the development of the Soviet state, will help to learn the life of Soviet people, the Soviet country and our way of life better, and thus its publication will contribute to a strengthening of goodneighbour relations between the USSR and Japan."

"The Soviet Union and Japan are countries with different socio-political systems, but it is my conviction that this cannot and must not serve as an obstacle for mutually beneficial cooperation. It was already at the dawn of the Soviet state V.I. Lenin told Japanese journalists: I am looking optimistically into the future relations between Soviet Russia and Japan...even in spite of the irreconcilable stand of some circles in Japan to us."

It must be frankly said that there have been and still remain difficult points in the history of Soviet-Japanese relations. But after the signing in 1956 of the joint declaration on the restoration of diplomatic relations there appeared, in my view, a good basis for developing goodneighbour cooperation.

We note with satisfaction a permanent broadening, particularly in recent years, of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic ties. Japan is now one of the three major trade partners of the USSR among the developed capitalist states, and this is far from being the limit. We believe that there are still no few reserves for a deepening of our economic cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis.

"The Soviet Union sincerely strives for good relations with Japan, and we are doing everything that would serve the aims of establishing such relations between our countries, the interests of the cause of peace and security in the Asian Continent and all over the world. The general political climate in the Far East and in Asia as a whole will depend in a large measure on how relations between our countries will be developing.

"Constructive cooperation between the USSR and Japan could, in my view, be useful in resolving many international issues of concern for mankind today. Our two countries are united by their common interests in the resolution of such vitally important issues to the cause of peace as prevention of nuclear war, ban on nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, complete and general disarmament, taking effective measures for the preservation of environment, preservation of the world ocean resources, etc.

"The Soviet people, like the people of Japan, all the peace forces of the world revere the memory of the innocent victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and we will spare no effort to prevent a repetition of these horrors.

"Basing themselves on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit, our two countries have, as it seems to me, every opportunity for the development of relations along the line of ascent.

"We, Soviet people, entertain kind feelings to the Japanese people, which is our eastern neighbour. May the appearance of this book in Japan contribute to a strengthening of the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust between our peoples."

Several days ago the Kokusai Bunka Shuppansha publishers issued several days ago in translation into the Japanese language Leonid Brezhnev's book "Peace--Priceless Property of Peoples". It includes selected speeches and articles by Leonid Brezhnev devoted to questions of foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The publication in Japan of these two books is evidence of the growing interest of Japanese public in the USSR, the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

SEOUL 'WARHAWKS' GOVERNMENT FORMED TO SAFEGUARD U.S. INTERESTS

LD141908 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

["SEOUL: Countercoup of Warhawks?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 14, TASS--TASS commentator Vasilii Kharkov writes:

The current events in Seoul, which culminated in the arrest of Chong Sung Hwa, the chief of staff of the army, and a group of generals close to him and then the dismissal of Defence Minister No Chae-hyon, reflect the fierce power struggle going on among the Korean top military leaders. Although according to the official story Chong Sung-Hwa was arrested on a charge of complicity in the assassination of the dictator Pak Chong-hui, the motives behind this new serious clash of rival military groupings lie much deeper.

No one any longer doubts that the assassination of the former head of the Seoul regime on October 26 was no accident. It was a joint action staged by certain military circles of Seoul and the American special services which supported them and which wanted to use the assassination of the South Korean dictator as a preventive measure in face of the mounting antigovernment unrest among the masses.

But the Seoul brasshats did not want to go any further than just shoot down the wave of popular discontent with Pak's despotic rule. On the contrary, the high-ranking officers took advantage of the situation that arose after the assassination to further strengthen their influence in all spheres of life in South Korea. The right-wing of servicemen took a strong stand for keeping Pak's legacy in the form of a system of violence and arbitrary rule which he created and legalised in the Constitution of 1972. It is hard to say so far to what extent the generals grouping around the chief of staff of the army and defense minister hold, as is alleged, "more moderate positions" than their rivals from the opposite grouping, who are called "supporters of a tough line." It is a fact that in the course of the last six weeks the clashes that took place among the ruling elite were so fierce that some observers of the South Korean scene describe them as a "coup" and a "countercoup". These clashes testify not only to an extremely unstable situation in South Korea but also to the fact that in the conditions of increased influence exercised by the military, especially its right wing, there can be no talk of any "liberalisation" of the Seoul regime.

The present arrests in Seoul preceded the formation of a new South Korean cabinet. The composition of the new government announced today, fully reflects the character of power struggle among the brasshats. The key posts in the cabinet were taken by the selfsame generals who are called "warhawks" and who insisted on keeping the Draconic system that was introduced by the much-hated dictator.

These facts cannot but influence the further development of the situation in South Korea, a situation which may lead up to an aggravation of tension in the South of Korea, to intensification of Seoul's war preparations and to further tightening of the repressive regime.

It would be naive to think that the Seoul "warhawks" could strengthen their positions without the knowledge of the Americans. It is obvious that Washington, which regards South Korea first of all in the light of its military strategic interests, believes that these interests of the USA can best be safeguard in alliance with the "tough line" supporters in Seoul.

III. 17 Dec 79

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTH ASIA

D 1

AFP MISREPRESENTS SOVIET SEARCH FOR AFGHAN OIL

LD142129 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 14, TASS--The news agency FRANCE PRESSE, referring to sources close to the Central Intelligence Agency, circulated today a report from Washington alleging that "the Soviet Union has evidence of major oil reserves in Afghanistan but is keeping them secret from the Kabul authorities."

This report by FRANCE PRESSE, as a TASS correspondent was told at the Ministry of Geology of the USSR, is a pure invention from beginning to end.

Soviet specialists are really looking for oil and gas in Afghanistan. They are doing so at the request of the Afghan side and in accordance with Soviet-Afghan intergovernmental agreements on economic cooperation. But they have never concealed this and have never kept their discoveries secret.

As a result of prospecting conducted jointly by Afghan and Soviet specialists, they discovered oil and gas in Afghanistan. Some of these deposits have already been placed at the service of the Afghan economy. Oil and gas prospecting is going on. Thus, the Sheberghan gasfields are already in operation at the Khvajeh Gugerdak deposits that were discovered by Soviet and Afghan specialists. A new gasfield with a Jarkuduk desulphurization complex is being built in Afghanistan with Soviet technical assistance. There is a gas pipeline running from these gasfields to the city of Mazar-e Sharif and a nitric fertiliser plant where there is a thermal power station using the same raw material. Work is underway to design an oil refinery with a capacity of up to half a million tons of oil products a year.

All this shows that the Soviet Union is giving Afghanistan assistance not only in prospecting for mineral resources but also in their utilisation.

Evidently some circles in the West do not welcome the development of friendly relations and fruitful Soviet-Afghan cooperation, and so they decided to cast aspersions on them by using blatant lies for the purpose.

It should be noted that cases of the French news agency circulating anti-Soviet fabrications have become more frequent of late.

KABUL TIMES CITED ON AFGHAN-SOVIET 'FRATERNAL RELATIONS'

LD131603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Kondrashov: "Afghanistan: Firm Basis"]

[Text] The foundations of friendship between Afghanistan and the USSR were laid by the great Lenin, the Kabul TIMES writes in an editorial.

The two countries display the deepest respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutually advantageous cooperation without any conditions in relations between each other. The friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR signed on 5 December 1978 has become a reflection of the two countries' fraternal relations, the newspaper stresses.

III. 17 Dec 79

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

LAOS WARNED AGAINST BEIJING PROPAGANDA, PROVOCATIONS

BK150354 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 11 Dec 79 BK

[Station observer Valeriy Petrov commentary: "Beijing's Political Policy Toward Laos"]

[Text] This year Laos has entered the 5th year of the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic and has achieved magnificent development in the cause of restoring and building its national economy as well as in defending the country, improving the people's material standard of living and in building its state. The successes in the building of a new life are significant and impressive. The successes would have been greater had Laos not spent its energy in national defense due to being disturbed by local reactionaries. It is the Beijing leaders, whose policy of interfering in Laos' internal affairs is no different from those of colonialists and imperialists, who are assisting the local reactionaries.

Beijing has directly resorted to armed threats against Laos in the same manner as the old imperialists.

After sustaining defeats in its interference and aggression against Vietnam, Beijing has massed its forces along the Laos-China border.

In addition to the remnants of Gen Vang Pao's special forces, there are two divisions of troops. Regarding this, Minister of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Sisana Sisan stated in a press interview to AFP correspondents in Vientiane that as many as seven divisions of Chinese troops are currently stationed along the border. [paragraph as heard]

In parallel with the increase of troops, Beijing has continuously intensified provocations and challenges along the northern border of Laos. Shellings of Lao territory have been frequently reported, causing losses in life and property to the Lao forces. Ambushes initiated by Chinese troops and puppet forces along the LPDR border are frequent and Beijing has intensified its antigovernment propaganda campaigns among the tribal people and the Lao people living in northern Laos aimed at bringing about a loss of confidence in the stability of the Lao state and the successes of socialist construction, and at sowing discord among the ethnic minority people. China's propaganda is intended to make the people feel that Laos is dependent on Vietnam and the Soviet Union and to make them believe that China is prepared to liberate Laos. Only those who have not joined in struggling side by side with Vietnam against the Chinese aggressors and have not realized the fruits of Soviet material assistance for the reconstruction of Laos would be misled by China's deceitful propaganda. The Chinese can find the sympathizers only in the remote or mountainous areas.

Moreover, the Chinese have pressganged the backward Lao Soung tribal people to organize armed forces and has then dispatched them from China to lay ambushes in Lao territory.

The direct threat against Laos through the massing of Chinese troops along the Lao border also poses a threat to the adjacent Vietnamese border. The Chinese want to seize Lao territory for use as a stronghold for attacking Vietnam. China's propaganda in this regard is intended to make people suspicious of Vietnam. However, this attempt has been defeated.

The Lao people greatly appreciate the assistance given them by the Vietnamese people and other socialist countries during the resistance war. They have rejected the Chinese claim of one socialist country being dependent on another socialist country. To fulfill their common aspirations, Laos and Vietnam have followed the same line of the socialist system. They are bound together as fraternal countries and have maintained close relations of friendship.

In his interview with the AFP correspondents, Sisana Sisan said: Those who claim that Laos is dependent on Vietnam are only repeating Chinese slanders to divide the Lao and Vietnamese peoples. The real danger is the Chinese threat against Laos. This is evidenced by the Chinese action of the establishing a puppet administration managed by some traitors such as Gen Vang Pao. Beijing has fabricated the recognition of the so-called Lao socialist party. It is Beijing which is threatening the Lao Government.

China has organized two divisions of Vang Pao's troops, who were formerly soldiers of the CIA. According to AFP reports, China has accepted an estimated 10,000 Lao refugees from Thailand to organize them into armed forces in an attempt to send them back to attack Laos. The purpose of Beijing's assistance for Laos is to use the Lao people to kill their own compatriots in the interests of their aggression, repeating the action taken by the U.S. imperialists.

It is appropriate to stress once again that the Lao people have friends in the socialist community, to which Laos is attached. Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will not leave Laos isolated if it is invaded.

SIHANOUK SLANDERS KAMPUCHEA, CAUSE FOR U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD151527 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--TASS commentator Vitaliy Zimin writes:

Norodom Sihanouk, who now established himself in Paris is seeking to contribute his bit to the slanderous campaign launched in the West against People's Kampuchea and Socialist Vietnam. For their part, the organizers of the campaign readily provide the public rostrum for Sihanouk. It is obviously to their liking the circumstance that he poses as a "considerable political force" in Kampuchea. At any rate Sihanouk maintains this in an interview which he gave to an Austrian television correspondent. Posing as such a force, Sihanouk does not cease denigrating the true patriots of People's Kampuchea whose struggle and the historic triumph put an end to the bloody rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The interview to the Austrian television correspondent is the latest example of Sihanouk's exercises in slandering the policy of those states of South East Asia that strive to stabilize the situation in the area and issue a resolute rebuff to U.S. imperialists' and Beijing hegemonists' intrigues.

Without adducing any proofs, he accuses Vietnam and Laos of "infiltrating agents" in Thailand. In so doing Sihanouk prefers to pass it over in silence that it was in Thailand's territory that the remains of the routed bands of Pol Pot men found refuge and do not abandon hopes for organizing actions against the legitimate Government of Kampuchea. Moreover, Sihanouk goes to the lengths of alleging that Vietnam's actions "are threatening" Malaysia, Singapore, and Australia....

Such instigatory escapades have been needed to propagandistically justify the schemings of those who do not like the free and independent development of Kampuchea, Vietnam and other states of South East Asia. Opening the cards Sihanouk states: "I think the United States must now interfere in the developments in the region". "In the end, he declares, I will have to apply to China". This, Sihanouk is openly staking on the camp of the opponents of the people's revolutionary power in Kampuchea, on those who would like to complicate the situation in the region still more.

KAMPUCHEA, VIETNAM DEFENSE MINISTERS STRESS SOLIDARITY

LD161403 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, December 16, TASS--Speaking at a reception in honour of a military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Pen Sovan, vice-chairman of the People Revolutionary Council and defence minister of Kampuchea, now here on a official friendly visit, General of the Army Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy premier and minister of national defence of the SRV, stressed that Vietnamese-Kampuchean solidarity was an important factor for the victory won in the long-fought struggle against the French colonialists and the American imperialists, against the aggression by Beijing and its henchmen.

The reactionary Chinese authorities, which have not abandoned their sinister plans, are trying to weaken and annex the countries of Indochina in order to clear the way for their expansion in South-East Asia.

Vo Nguyen Giap highly assessed the effective support and assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and the fraternal Laotian people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the American imperialists and reactionary forces are trying to divide Kampuchea and Vietnam and to undermine Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity, Pen Sovan said in his reply speech. Taking these designs of Beijing and imperialists into account the peoples of the PRK and the SRV will further strengthen their unity and friendship. The Kampuchean people, Pen Sovan said, sets great store by its friendship with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the progressive peoples of the whole world.

VIETNAM: CHARGES OF USING TOXIC AGENTS 'UTTER HYPOCRISY'

LD152000 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, December 15, TASS--The slander campaign, launched by Washington's official circles and supported by Beijing, that Vietnam allegedly uses toxic agents in Laos and Kampuchea can be regarded as utter hypocrisy, says a statement of Vietnam's Foreign Ministry representative, distributed here today.

The statement points out that the whole world knows that during its aggressive war against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the United States widely used toxic agents. This resulted in death and poisoning of a great number of civilians, inflicted immense damage to the environment and is still being felt today. The facts of these barbarous crimes were repeatedly confirmed by many prominent scientists and public figures from various countries.

The policy of the U.S. ruling circles continues to be hostile to the Indochinese countries. This is confirmed by the approval by Washington's reactionary circles of the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, their open support to the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs which are in hiding in Thailand, and the attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Acting at one with the Beijing hegemonists, they are threatening independence and security of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The latest campaign of slander, designed to undermine the unity and combat solidarity of the fraternal Indochinese peoples, serves the same purpose, the statement stresses.

POLISH POLITBURO MEMBER DISCUSSES PZPR CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD141329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 4 ID

[E. Babiuch interview: "The Aim Is the People's Good: Polish Communists Prepare for the Eighth PZPR Congress"]

[Excerpts] The PZPR is approaching its next congress, the eighth. At PRAVDA's request Comrade E. Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, describes how the country's communists and all the working people are preparing for that important event.

"All party organizations and all party members and candidate members are taking part in the preparations for the Eighth PZPR Congress, which opens in Warsaw 11 February 1980," E. Babiuch says. "The basis for precongress discussion is provided by the PZPR Central Committee theses, published in the press, 'For the Further Development of Socialist Poland, for the Polish People's Well-Being. Our party sees its leading role in defining a long-term program, and also elaborating ways of implementing it, which will insure the republic's all-round socioeconomic development aimed at improving the working people's living standard and strengthening the international prestige of Poland--an inseparable part of the community of socialist states."

Thanks to our party's policy and Poland's cohesion and friendship with the Soviet Union, Babiuch goes on, we are successfully resolving the main problems of socialist building and overcoming the difficulties and obstacles we encounter. We are marching toward the goals set, showing constant concern for the good of the working class and all other people.

A substantial reserve for our economy's development, Babiuch noted, is the further deepening of socialist integration and specialization within the CEMA framework. The development of close economic cooperation based on the principles of mutual advantage promotes the constant strengthening of the material might of the states of real socialism.

The PZPR, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is expanding and deepening its ties with the people and carrying out active ideological educational work among the masses, insuring its prestige in society by means of loyalty to the policy proclaimed. The people's cohesion around the party is of decisive significance for the successful implementation of the program of building a developed socialist society in our country. In improving its activity the PZPR draws on the treasure house of the experience of the Leninist CPSU and of the other fraternal parties--experience rich in creative designs. At the same time it contributes its own experience to our movement's gains. The PZPR Central Committee believes that the precongress discussion must promote the discussion of the party's and the socialist state's tasks in the struggle for peace and social progress. The party Central Committee's theses stress that in past years new successes have been achieved in strengthening the all-round fraternal ties between Poland and the USSR and our relations have strengthened in all spheres on the basis of the ideological unity and collaboration between the PZPR and the CPSU and the important accords between our party leaders, Comrades E. Gierek and L.I. Brezhnev.

The Central Committee theses display the role of the Soviet Union, our country and the entire socialist community in the struggle for peace and social progress and define key directions in Poland's foreign policy, based on the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence. This document expresses our implacability in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, colonialism and neocolonialism in all its forms, and our determination to defend the peoples' freedom and social progress.

The Polish people are well aware that the invaluable opportunity to work in an atmosphere of peace, in conditions of security and sovereignty, was achieved and consolidated thanks to socialism and the might of the land of the soviets and the entire socialist community. Poles give general and resolute support to the foreign policy of our party and state. This support of the whole people applies equally to the peace proposals put forward by the socialist countries in the international arena and to the struggle against forces which try to violate the existing situation in Europe, step up the arms race and the development of new types of mass-destruction weapons and spread lies about an imaginary threat from the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states. All the Polish public condemn the policy--imbued with chauvinism and hegemonism--of the Chinese leadership, which supports imperialism's craving for cold war.

The PZPR Central Committee theses widely publicize our party's talks in strengthening cooperation with fraternal communist and workers parties throughout the world, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and being implemented in accordance with the decisions of the international conferences of the fraternal parties in Moscow in 1969 and Berlin in 1976. They stress the need to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers movement as an important condition of the implementation of its historic mission. The PZPR, the people's cohesive and militant vanguard, Babiuch said in conclusion, is marching toward its eighth congress fully determined to continue the great cause of building a developed socialist society. It marches at the head of a people strong in their moral and political unity, patriotism and desire to augment Poland's socialist gains.

YUGOSLAVIA, USSR SIGN \$4 BILLION TRADE PROTOCOL

LD141148 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] On 12 December in Moscow, following the successful conclusion of talks, a protocol on commodity trade between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia was signed for 1980. The protocol envisages a considerable growth in mutual deliveries between the two countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of constructive cooperation and mutual understanding. According to this protocol, commodity trade between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will amount to more than \$4 billion. These deliveries and the results of trade in the past 4 years will enable the volume of commodity trade between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to exceed that envisaged in the long-term trade agreement for the period 1976-1980. The Soviet Union will deliver to Yugoslavia metal-processing machines, forging installations and presses, tractors, aviation equipment, electric trains and other equipment. Oil and oil derivatives are also to be delivered, natural gas, rolled ferrous metals, wooden building material, cotton, chemical goods, ferrous metal ore and other goods. The Soviet Union is to import from Yugoslavia various types of technical equipment including telecommunications installations, forging installations and presses and metallurgical installations, as well as ships, spherical metal fittings, cables, non-ferrous metals and various chemical goods. Consumer goods are also to be delivered to the Soviet Union: shoes and ready-made clothes, knitwear and other goods. It is envisaged that Yugoslavia should also continue to export parts for the production of cars at the Volga and Kama factories and that the Soviet Union should deliver ready-made passenger automobiles and trucks.

DEMICHEV VISITS HUNGARY TO CONCLUDE CULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD141247 Moscow PPAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Budapest, 10 December, TASS--The 16th session of the Soviet-Hungarian inter-governmental commission on cultural cooperation opened here today. The Soviet delegation is headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and the Hungarian delegation by C. Aczel, deputy Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

III. 17 Dec 79

F 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Meeting with Kadar

LD130950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The signing ceremony of a protocol for a session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian commission on cultural cooperation was held in Budapest on 12 December. It envisages extensive measures in future strengthening cultural cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian people. On the same day the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Kadar, received Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR culture minister. The meeting passed off in a sincere and comradely atmosphere.

GDR-USSR DECIDES ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION, SPECIALIZATION

LD141519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Basic Trends"]

[Text] Berlin, 10 December--The 25th session of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR took place in Berlin on 10 December. The USSR delegation was headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the GDR delegation was headed by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The attention of the commission's session was focused on measures for implementing the program for specialization and production sharing between the USSR and the GDR, signed while the Soviet party and government delegation, led by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Berlin for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The main directions in specialization and production sharing in the electrical engineering and electronics sectors of industry, instrument making, the chemical industry, the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, agricultural machine building, machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances, light industry, machine tool and tool building industry, and foundry machine building were examined and coordinated.

The main directions envisage the implementation, in the relevant sectors, of a broad complex of long-term measures, aimed at maximal utilization of potential for specialization and production sharing in order to accelerate scientific-technical progress, and the improvement of social production efficiency. Agreements were signed on cooperation in the sphere of further improving production technology for low-pressure polyethylene and epoxy resins; on joint research, production and deliveries of tools made from extra hard materials and some items produced by light industry; and also a protocol on conditions for the transportation of chemical products.

The commission adopted a number of decisions on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of rational utilization of fuel, the use of modern building materials, and in the sphere of engine building and others. The decisions of the commission's 25th session and the agreements signed constitute important steps in implementing the program of specialization and production sharing up to 1990.

During the commission's work, N.A. Tikhonov was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and had a conversation with him.

FRG BUNDESTAG ADOPTS MILITARY-ORIENTED BUDGET

LD151547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The FRG Bundestag has completed discussions on the state budget of the country for 1980. Our Bonn correspondent Valentin Zapevalov reports:

The debate lasted 4 days. Under discussion was a budget which the democratic public of West Germany has dubbed an arms budget. This is a highly accurate evaluation. Over 60 billion out of DM214.5 billion--this is how much ordinary taxpayers' money is going on the production of new tanks, airplanes and missiles. This is 5.4 percent more than in 1979. A total of DM38 billion is being allotted for the needs of the Bundeswehr, the West German army, alone. However, for reaction even such huge sums have proved to be insufficient. Manipulating the myth of the Soviet military threat, as is traditional in such cases, representatives from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union have been hurling thunder and lightning from the speakers' tribune. The Federal Government, one of the main backers of the NATO nuclear missile plan, was accused of being insufficiently firm and resolute.

As in former years the new budget provides for maintenance of the large state debts of DM24.2 billion. Bourgeois politicians are explaining it in different ways. Meanwhile, the democrats of the FRG are pointing out, the reason for the state's bankruptcy rests on one thing: the exorbitantly high military expenditure. The debates on ways to solve the social problems which face the FRG have slipped into the background, as it were unnoticed, behind the noisy discussion on the new missiles. The appropriations envisaged for these ends bear no comparison with the billions allotted for military expenditure.

CUNHAL VIEWS NEW GOVERNMENT'S 'ANTIPOPULAR PROGRAM'

LD141419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent O. Ignatyev Dispatch: "Mass Rally"]

[Text] Lisbon, 10 December--A mass rally has been held here at the initiative of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] devoted to the preparations for the local government elections set for 16 December.

Those assembled were addressed by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, who assessed the current situation in the country.

The new government, A. Cunhal said, has not yet been formed, but already I am bound to say that if the government of reactionary parties tries to implement its unconstitutional, antipopular and antidemocratic program, it will suffer the same fate as earlier governments of this kind--it will be forced to resign.

A. Cunhal pointed out that the newly-elected Assembly of the Republic has no right to alter the text of the country's existing Constitution and that only the Assembly of the Republic elected in 1980 will have that right. Recalling the results of the recent elections, in which the Communist Party together with the Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP) party obtained a considerably greater number of votes than in the 1976 elections, A. Cunhal called for this success to be consolidated and added to in next Sunday's local elections.

The PCP secretary general seriously criticized the actions of the Socialist Party leadership, which instead of combatting reaction has been mounting an anticommunist campaign in collusion with reactionary forces.

REACTION TO SHAH DEPARTURE FROM UNITED STATES, ARRIVAL PANAMA

Shah Admission to Panama

ID152050 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 15 Dec 79 ID

[Text] The former shah of Iran, whose extradition is being demanded by the Iranian Government so that he should stand trial for his crimes, has left the United States for Panama. This has been announced by the White House press secretary. He said President Carter has expressed appreciation of the actions of the Government of Panama. Earlier the shah was refused admission by the Government of Mexico and several other countries where he had asked for permission to settle.

Arrival in Panama

ID152154 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Dec 79 ID

[Text] The former Iranian shah whose extradition is demanded by the Iranian authorities so that he could be put on trial has arrived in Panama. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that on arriving at the military airfield in Panama the ex-shah transferred to a helicopter and flew off to an unknown destination. Citing diplomatic sources, the news agencies report that the ex-shah has been given temporary refuge on one of the Panamanian islands in the Pacific. The French news agency meanwhile reports from Tehran that the students occupying the U.S. Embassy there have rejected the ruling of the International Court at The Hague which has called for the immediate release of the Americans held at the embassy.

Extradition Call to Panama

ID162042 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 16 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, December 16, TASS--Radio Tehran broadcast a statement by the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran concerning the ex-shah's departure from the USA for Panama.

The Iranian people's fortitude in the face of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy, the statement says, compelled the U.S. Government to retreat. Nevertheless, the Islamic Revolutionary Council holds that the U.S. Government bears responsibility for the crimes committed by the shah. The council called on the Iranian people to continue the resolute struggle against imperialist plunder, for complete deliverance from foreign dominance, for the return to Iran of the property and financial means plundered by the shah, for the restoration of the trampled rights of the Iranian people. The Government of Panama, the statement points out, should extradite the fleeing shah to Iran as soon as possible.

MEXICO REAFFIRMS DECISION NOT TO GRANT VISA TO SHAH

ID151127 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 15 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Mexico City, December 15, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of Mexico in a special statement has reaffirmed once again that the Mexican Government's decision not to resume a tourist visa to the former shah of Iran remains "firm and not subject to revision".

IRANIAN COUNCIL TO DISCUSS CONSEQUENCES OF SHAH'S DEPARTURE

ID161050 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At its next session the Iranian Revolutionary Council will discuss the consequences of the departure of the deposed shah from the United States. According to the latest reports he is now on the small island of Contadora off the coast of Panama. The session of the Revolutionary Council was reported by Radio Tehran.

Meanwhile, Iranian students holding American hostages at the U.S. Embassy have warned that the Americans might be tried for espionage in the nearest future. The students rejected the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague that called for releasing the hostages.

The U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti has announced in Washington that the United States is planning to ask the Security Council next week to apply economic sanctions against Iran. The plan was worked out by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his talks with West European leaders.

[Moscow in Bengali at 1100 and 1300 on 16 December, Moscow in Hindi at 1130 and 1400 on 16 December, and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 on 16 December carry identical versions of the above item. However, all versions omit the last paragraph of the item.]

QOTBZADEH SAYS SOME HOSTAGES TO BE RELEASED 'SHORTLY'

ID170914 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Dec 79 ID

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Qotbzadeh, has said the government hopes to set up before Christmas an international commission of inquiry into United States aggressive policy in Iran. Speaking over national television on Sunday, the minister stressed that Tehran was not planning to immediately try the American hostages on charges of espionage. He voiced the hope that some of them would be released shortly.

Earlier the Iranian Revolutionary Council demanded that the Government of Panama extradite the shah, who arrived there from the United States. The council holds Washington responsible for the crimes committed by the shah.

STUDENTS SAY HOSTAGES WILL BE TRIED 'WITHOUT FAIL'

ID161824 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 14 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Panama, December 16, TASS--In view of the arrival of the former shah of Iran in Panama from the USA, the president of that country A. Royo stated that Panama grants 'political asylum' to the former shah with a view to 'finding a solution to the world crisis'.

The Hague, December 16, TASS--It has become known here that the International Court in The Hague, as was expected, passed a ruling on the question of the U.S.-Iranian crisis. The ruling gives a possibility to interpret it in favour of the USA.

Tehran, December 16, TASS--Reports on the departure of the deposed shah from the USA to Panama were taken in Iran with indignation. The students who continue holding the U.S. diplomats in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran came forward with a statement that in the obtaining conditions the hostages are to be arraigned for trial without fail. They rejected the decision of the International Court in The Hague as a prefabricated one.

III. 17 Dec 79

H 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

As a spokesman of the Islamic Revolutionary Council stated, consequences of the former shah's departure from the USA are to be discussed at the council's next session. Bani Sadr, Iranian minister of the economy and finance, emphasized that it is necessary to put the shah's regime on trial. [as received] He added that the preparation for the 'historic trial' is going on.

Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh in a letter to Ayatollah Khomeyni published here stated that the Iranian authorities decided to organize meetings of an international tribunal in Tehran. The main aim of the tribunal will not be to investigate charges of espionage against some or other detained staff members of the U.S. Embassy but to put on trial the imperialist policy of the USA, the anti-Iranian plans of the U.S. leadership, and the methods of complicity in the grave crimes that had been committed by the shah's regime in the past 25 years.

AMBASSADORS OF WESTERN COUNTRIES MEET WITH QOTBZADEH

TA141827 [Editorial Report TA] Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 December includes in its news program the following report: "A number of ambassadors of Western countries in Iran met and held talks in Tehran with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister. Reports indicate that in the course of this meeting details of the impending meeting of the international observers with the employees of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--who have been held hostage by the students since the beginning of November--were discussed. Ayatollah Khomeyni declared yesterday that he intends to provide the facilities for this meeting so that this claim of Western propaganda that allegedly the treatment of the hostages is not humanitarian would be refuted. At the same time it was reported in Tehran that a special envoy at the ambassadorial level is being sent to the United Nations in order to represent Iran. The UN spokesman said that this measure will facilitate the search for a solution of the Iran-U.S. dispute.

KHOMEYNI: U.S. TRYING 'TO STARVE' IRANIANS

LD141634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, 14 Dec, (TASS)--The United States is striving to arrange an economic blockade against Iran, and it was with this end in mind that Secretary of State Vance has been sent to West Europe, said Ayatollah Khomeyni speaking in the town of Qom. Washington is carrying out a broad mobilization throughout the world aimed at "starving the Iranian people to death." Iran is being subjected to international and external pressure, and Western agents are trying to bring about disturbances in the country.

Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed at the same time that the attempts of the United States to organize a blockade against Iran and to receive international support for the anti-Iranian campaign being carried out by it had not yielded tangible results.

[Moscow in Bengali at 1100 GMT on 15 December, Moscow in Hindi at 1130 on 15 December and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 on 15 December carry identical versions of the above item. However, all versions omit the sentence in the first paragraph beginning...."Washington is carrying...to...people in death." Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 December on page 5 carries the same TASS report under the general headline "About Iran's Events"]

IRAN DECIDES TO EXPEL TWO U.S. JOURNALISTS

LD171216 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 17, TASS--The Iranian authorities have taken the decision to expel out of the country two American journalists--correspondents of the TIME magazine.

III. 17 Dec 79

H 4

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

General Director for Foreign Press of the Ministry of National Orientation of Iran Abolhassan Sadeq, who announced the decision, has said that the journalists are charged with distribution of false information and fanning up of anti-Iranian sentiments in the United States.

ARAB LEAGUE SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES SITUATION IN IRAN

LD151227 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 15, TASS--The 34th Session of the UN General Assembly has reaffirmed once again full support for the rightful cause of the Arab people of Palestine and declared for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. The League of Arab States in this connection expresses its profound satisfaction, said at a press conference held at the UN headquarters Clovis Maksud, the permanent observer of the league at the United Nations. That the Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East problem has become more obvious after the signing of the Camp David agreements.

The League of Arab Countries watches with profound attention the development of events in Iran, which became after the revolution in that country a big friend of Arab peoples, said Clovis Maksud. It is quite obvious that under no circumstances the people of Iran desire the return of the previous order. The League of Arab States keeps an anxious eye over the American-Iranian relations that have lately taken on point.

Clovis Maksud resolutely criticized the sharp build-up of the U.S. military presence in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Such steps only aggravate the situation in the region which is already complicated.

The representative of the League of Arab States denounced the provocative assertions of U.S. mass media on alleged involvement of Palestinians in the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran. Such accusations, he said, have been provoked by Israeli special services, which is trying to smear the Arab people of Palestine.

13 DEC IZVESTIYA COVERAGE OF IRAN, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

LD141427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS reports and M. Paklin dispatch: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Text] Washington, 11 December--The United States is exerting increased pressure on its West European allies, and also Japan, seeking to involve them in an anti-Iranian campaign. It is from this angle that the American press is commenting on the visit to a number of West European capitals by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, which has just begun. Observers note that this tour is practically a step toward the internationalization of the present conflict. "As part of the American campaign to 'tighten the screw,'" the Washington POST writes, "the Carter administration is trying to prepare the ground for a trade embargo and other sanctions against Iran on the part of leading Western industrial countries." Thus it is a question of the adoption by West European countries, jointly with the United States, of coordinated measures to put pressure on Iran.

An ABC television correspondent notes that the United States seeks from Western countries "not only verbal condemnation but also direct actions to insure Iran's financial and economic isolation." However, as the correspondent of another American TV company, CBS, notes, the United States' allies are "not consumed by the desire" to join in Washington's anti-Iranian ventures.

DATE

III. 17 Dec 79

H 5

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TEXT

Tokyo, 11 December--A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that the United States has demanded that the Japanese side stop buying Iranian oil, revise its policy with respect to Iran and join in Washington's anti-Iranian actions.

Bern, 11 December--Switzerland will not play any part in the U.S. "financial war" against Iran. This is stated in an official report of the Swiss Federal Council (Government). It stresses that having studied the results of the recent visit to Switzerland by a delegation of prominent American economists, the government has decided not to adopt any economic sanctions against Iran. The U.S. delegation tried to persuade the leaders of major Swiss banks and the chief of the Department of Finance and Customs to insure that Switzerland "freeze" all Iranian deposits, as the United States has done.

Washington, 11 December--The Washington POST has published a report on secret documents according to which the State Department and the CIA advised President J. Carter not to permit the shah to enter the United States. According to the newspaper, both departments warned that admitting the shah into the United States "will provoke the Iranians to attack the American Embassy and take American hostages, and these warnings were made known to President Carter."

NEWSDAY writes of the existence of documentary confirmation of the crimes of which the present government and people of Iran are accusing the shah. "Accounts by former prisoners, confessions by Iranian policemen, painstaking investigations made by human rights organizations and film shot by American television show that during the shah's rule there were human rights violations, torture of prisoners and murders on a wide scale." According to the data of international organizations, the paper notes, there were between 25,000 and 100,000 political prisoners in Iran and many of them had been arrested merely for reading books banned by the shah or for being found in possession of portraits of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who was then in exile.

Tehran, 11 December--Speaking in Qom, Ayatollah Khomeyni accused the U.S. President of "provoking the American-Iranian crisis." He condemned the intrigues of imperialism which is trying to cause unrest in certain Iranian provinces. This unrest, the ayatollah said, is being provoked by U.S. hirelings and spies. This is indicated by documents seized at the CIA spy nest--the American Embassy in Tehran.

Rome, IZVESTIYA own correspondent N. Paklin reports:

Commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Vance's visit to Rome and other West European capitals, the Italian press notes West Europe's reluctance to join in the economic blockade of Iran which the United States is trying to organize.

The paper LA REPUBBLICA writes that during the Rome talks with Prime Minister F. Cossiga the U.S. secretary of state proposed that Italy curtail purchases of Iranian oil, reduce the volume of trade and credit operations with Iran and also support U.S. measures to block Iranian capital in West Europe. However, the paper comments, regular oil supplies are a necessity for Italy.

LAST LINE

U.S. USES IRAN CRISIS AS PRETEXT FOR MIDEAST, GULF BUILDUP

LD141221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[K. Rostarchuk article under the rubric "On International Themes": "'New Strategy' in the Old Style"]

[Text] One obvious fact emerges from Western press reports on the development of events in the Near East: Whatever happens, the United States has no intention of reducing its present extremely high level of military presence in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. Moreover Washington is using the crisis situation in relations with Iran as a pretext for the accelerated drafting of plans for a rapid buildup of U.S. military might in this explosive part of the world.

According to the New York TIMES, the measures designed to insure the growing U.S. naval and air presence in the Indian Ocean in general and the Near East in particular include the search for sites for new bases, the creation of a U.S. joint naval, air and ground forces command for the Near East, the expansion of military links with pro-U.S. regimes, the stepping up of intelligence operations and the expedited creation of the 110,000-strong "quick-reaction corps."

The Pentagon has been particularly zealous in setting about knocking together the "quick-reaction forces." Its former plan, which has already given rise to so many protests from the world public, has evidently seemed overmodest to the U.S. "brass hats." AP reports that administration strategists have proposed spending an enormous sum--up to \$9 billion--for these purposes in the next 5 years. These funds would be channeled both into forming the "quick-reaction corps" and purchasing 50 new military transport aircraft and building 16 giant floating platform bases which it is planned to anchor in strategically important points, primarily in the Indian Ocean.

The U.S. press reports that U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has already set about reorganizing all categories of troops in order to adapt them to "quick reaction" to problems arising in Third World countries. These dangerous plans for a return by the United States to the role of world gendarme have even been taken up by some people in the Senate: According to the Washington POST many U.S. senators are advocating that one consequence of the Iran crisis should be an increase in U.S. military expenditure and the reorganization of the U.S. Armed Forces granting them "greater freedom of action."

A special place in these plans for expanding the U.S. military presence in the Near East is assigned to Israel and Egypt, for whom a gendarme uniform has also been tailored. And although Tel Aviv is to play the main role, the U.S. administration is not forgetting Cairo's request. In particular, Washington has drafted a project for substantially re-arming the Egyptian Army which will cost the U.S. taxpayer \$6 billion.

These sinister plans for building up U.S. military might in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region have been designated in Washington a "new strategy" program for "combating unrest." In other words the United States intends to step up military interference in the affairs of the Near Eastern countries in order to attempt to keep this strategically important region within the sphere of its political influence. However, even in Washington individual voices can be heard warning that a U.S. return to the role of gendarme with the aid of the "quick-reaction forces" and other military measures can only lead to the intensification of tension in this region.

III. 17 Dec 79

H 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

DECISION ON DATES FOR ELECTIONS IN IRAN REPORTED

LD171034 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 17, TASS--According to the decision of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Council, adopted at the session of this supreme government body of the country, presidential elections in the republic are scheduled for February 5 [as received], elections to the single chamber parliament (Majlis)--for February 15 next year.

AIR FORCE CHIEF KUTAKHOV LEAVES MOSCOW FOR IRAQ

LD131555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation R.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow 10 December on an official visit to the Republic of Iraq.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was seen off by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Marshal of Aviation A.P. Silentyev and other Soviet generals and officers.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES CABLES WITH MAURITANIAN HEAD OF STATE

LD141715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a cable to Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Military Committee of National Salvation, in which he conveyed cordial congratulations and best wishes to him and to the friendly Mauritanian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday--proclamation of Independence Day.

In a reply cable the head of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and also wishes for the Soviet people's happiness and prosperity.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS IN LIBYA

LD171106 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation has left Moscow for Libya to attend a meeting of the Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The commission will discuss results and prospects for bilateral ties in electricity, metal, gas and oil. The Soviet Union is helping Libya to build an atomic power plant and smelting factory and to extract oil.

ANGOLAN LEADER CALLS FOR UNITY, STRUGGLE AGAINST 'DEVIATIONS'

LD141243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Angolan People's Holiday"]

[Text] Luanda, 10 December--The working people of the People's Republic of Angola have been celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the formation of the "Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola" [MPLA] and the second anniversary of the MPLA-Labor Party's First Congress. A mass meeting in the city of Benguela was addressed by Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party. In his speech he noted the need to further strengthen party ranks with workers and peasants, emphasized the importance of tempering the party with Marxism-Leninism and noted the necessity for unity and struggle against petit-bourgeois deviations. In his speech the Angolan president denounced the provocations of Pretoria's racist regime against Angola and other frontline states and expressed solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

ZIMYANIN, ILICHEV ATTEND ANGOLAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD141249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 10 December L.V. Ferreira Junior, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Angola in the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark the anniversary of the formation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party.

The reception was attended by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, L.F. Ilchev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

During the reception L.V. Ferreira Junior and M.V. Zimyanin exchanged short, friendly speeches.

SUSLOV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH MALIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD161353 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Here in Moscow Mikhail Suslov and Boris Ponomarev, secretaries of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, have had a meeting with a delegation of the Democratic Union of the Mali People. The delegation is headed by Sory Coulibaly, the political secretary of the union's Central Executive Bureau. Both parties spoke highly of the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. They expressed solidarity with the struggle of the two peoples of southern Africa against racist regimes and against attempts to impose neocolonialist systems upon them. The representatives of the two parties consider that the struggle for relaxation in the military sphere and for disarmament has now become crucial to preserving peace.

SHITIKOV ATTENDS MOSCOW HUMAN RIGHTS DAY MEETING

ID141503 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 3 ID

[TASS report: "Real and Imaginary Human Rights"]

[Text] The Soviet people are actively participating in events connected with human rights day, which according to a UN General Assembly resolution is traditionally celebrated in the organization's member states. A meeting of representatives of the capital's public devoted to human rights day was held in Moscow on 10 October.

The meeting was opened by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

A report was presented by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus. Concern for human rights, he said, is enshrined in the very nature of a socialist society--a society which is free of exploitation and rejects any form of soviet and national oppression.

Socialist democracy basically differs from bourgeois democracy in that it not only proclaims citizens' political and socioeconomic rights but also reliably guarantees them. The new Soviet Constitution--the constitution of mature socialism--is a manifesto of genuine democracy and real humanism.

A fundamental human rights is the right to life. Numerous Soviet proposals in the sphere of disarmament and detente are aimed at its practical implementation. The USSR's new peace initiatives presented by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech during the celebrations in the GDR and his reply to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent are graphic expressions of the Soviet Union's peace-loving aspirations and our country's readiness to sit at the negotiating table and draw up constructive measures to curb the arms race and eliminate the danger of the outbreak of a new world war.

The keynote speaker noted that the humanism of the social system whose edifice is being constructed under the leadership of the communists consists of the fact that the sacred word "peace" is inscribed on its banner. The consolidation of peace is the guarantee of the greatest human right--the right to a peaceful life. The Leninist party's tireless concern for the peoples' real rights are manifested in the consistent struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state against the threat of world war and for the creation of favorable international conditions for the triumph of the ideas of national freedom, social progress, democracy and socialism.

Reactionary circles in the West are striving to undermine the spirit of cooperation and peaceful mutual understanding among the peoples which is one of the chief results of the all-European conference in Helsinki. They would like to hinder the detente process and return the world to the "cold war."

Posing as defenders of "human rights," imperialist reaction and its accomplices are committing atrocities against the peoples of southern Africa, are flouting the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and are persecuting thousands of people with progressive beliefs. The peoples of a number of Latin American countries where misanthropic fascist and dictatorial regimes rule are laboring under the yoke of imperialism.

The Soviet Union, K.Yu. Matskyavichyus said in conclusion, consistently and fully implements the obligations undertaken in international pacts on human rights. Our society is entitled to expect the same from all states which have signed these pacts.

III. 17 Dec 79

R 2

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A message from UN Secretary General K. Waldheim to all governments, organizations and peoples of all countries in connection with human rights day was read out at the conference.

The conference participants unanimously adopted a resolution and decided to send it to the UN secretary general. It emphasizes that our socialist state energetically favors both the elaboration of norms in international law concerning human rights and their full practical implementation.

Soviet society again declares its unshakeable determination to continue to struggle tirelessly for the triumph of the cause of peace, social progress and the comprehensive insuring of human rights.

MOSCOW GORKOM DISCUSSES BREZHNEV SPEECH, 1980 TASKS

LD170915 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Work in Shock, Leninist Manner"]

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Moscow Party Gorkom took place yesterday to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the tasks of the city party organization arising from the plenum decisions and the speech at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the plenum.

The plenum examined the draft plan for Moscow city's comprehensive economic and social development in 1980 and the draft of the Moscow city budget for 1980. Information was provided on these questions by V.V. Bitunov, deputy chairman of the Moscow Ispolkom and chairman of the city Planning Commission, and Ye. V. Sofronova, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Financial Administration.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum confirmed Ye. A. Manyakin as chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Organizational Party Work Department.

The plenum confirmed N.D. Bolotin as chief of the Moscow Gorkom Planning and Financial Organs Department.

A.V. Sputnov was confirmed as chief of the Moscow Gorkom Administrative Organs Department.

In connection with his transfer to other work the plenum relieved V.M. Bocharnikov of his duties as candidate member of the Moscow Gorkom Politbureau.

Participating in the plenum's work were V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; M.S. Lazarev, department chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; M.A. Prokofyev, USSR education minister; N.N. Mirotvortsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Ye. F. Kondratkov, RSFSR minister of light industry, and I.M. Golovkov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

III. 17 Dec 79

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

S 1

LOW-QUALITY COAL USE MEANS LESS POWER; ATOMIC STATIONS URGED

LD170845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by Yu. Semenov, general director of the Donbassenergo energy production association, under the rubric "Keep Strict Account of Fuel and Energy": "Increase the Donbass Potential"]

[Text] Gorlovka, Donetskaya Oblast--Donbass power workers have perceived the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the crucial tasks set the working people of the country's fuel and energy complex as a combat action program. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at the Central Committee plenum: At whatever pace we develop the energy industry, the saving of heat and energy will continue to be a very important state task.

Today the Donbass produces approximately 180 million tons of coal a year, smelts as much metal as all the country's metallurgical enterprises did in the prewar years and produces a large quantity of mineral fertilizers and soda and a huge number of machines. The labor of the thousands-strong army of Donbass power workers invariably features in all production processes along with the labor of coalminers, metallurgists, chemical industry workers, machine builders and representatives of other trades.

The Donbassenergo production association, which is the country's largest, embraces 10 thermal electric power stations with an installed capacity of almost 13 million kilowatts. This year they will generate almost 70 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. For purposes of comparison let us recall that in 1940 all the country's power stations generated 48 billion kilowatt-hours, while considerably more electricity will be required just to meet the Donbass' requirements in 1979.

The Donbassenergo system has always occupied a leading place in the history of the implementation of Lenin's plan for the State Commission on the Electrification of Russia and in the long-term development of the Soviet energy industry. Concern for technical progress and for improving equipment and increasing the reliability of the electricity supply is a characteristic feature of the style and thrust of the work of power system collectives.

Under the conditions of our region today it is necessary to expend 58 kilowatt-hours of electricity to produce 1 ton of coal, 22 kilowatt-hours for 1 ton of steel and 40 kilowatt-hours for 1 ton of coke; a family of three people consumes 75-100 kilowatt-hours a month. In connection with the rapid development of industry and agriculture and the rise in the people's well-being electricity consumption is increasing continuously and displays a steady trend toward further growth.

Understanding this, power workers are seeking to increase production capacities. Let us cite the following figure as confirmation: In the period 1971 through 1979 Donbassenergo capacities increased from 8.3 to 12.9 million kilowatts, while electricity generation increased from 43.7 to 70 billion kilowatt-hours. Still the demand for our "product" has begun outstripping supply in recent years. Power workers have to work under increasingly complex conditions every day. There are many reasons for this: They include our lack of coordination and also negative factors to which our influence does not extend.

Energy means above all fuel, and in the Donbass--coal, but its quality, as shown by analyses over many years, is constantly deteriorating. [paragraph continues]

The calorific value, for example, of the coal consumed by the region's thermal electrical power stations in the period 1971 through 1979 has fallen from 4,967 kilocalories per kilogram to 4,060, while its ash content has increased from 26.4 to 34 percent over the same period. Even the figure of 4,967 kilocalories was far from optimal, as all the station boiler units burning coal of the "ash" (anthracite culm) grade have been designed and manufactured to operate using coal with a calorific value of 5,500-6,000 kilocalories per kilogram and an ash content of 16-22 percent.

We realize that the miners producing such "black gold" are not totally to blame. The depth of workings has increased, mechanized complexes frequently "grab" rocks in thin seams and the capacities of enrichment factories are inadequate. It is one thing to realize this and another to generate electricity with such coal. Low-quality, "unplanned" fuel is now the reason why the power stations' equipment does not bear its normal loading. The Starobeshevo and Voroshilovgrad GRES's, for example, each with a capacity of 2.3 million kilowatts, have a shortfall of 300-500 megawatts each. These capacities would suffice for a large industrial city such as Gorlovka, for example. Everywhere the calculation has incorporated full capacities with no reductions. Hence the discrepancy between the planned and actual generation of electricity.

Not being familiar with our technology, coalminers are unwilling to put themselves in the power workers' position and sometimes even accuse us of not wanting to accept reality and use such fuel as exists today. I repeat: Given the boilers of existing design, it is impossible to use low-quality fuel in the rated operating regimes. This does not mean that we refuse to use it in our stations. We use it, but it is necessary to radically redesign boiler equipment and adapt it to burn low-calorie fuel. For, after all is said and done, we burn schists, brown coals, lignites and peat in power stations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. Thus, planning organizations must urgently issue documentation for the redesign of stations and plants must urgently manufacture the necessary equipment.

There is also a second way--to construct enrichment factories of simplified design at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry. Power workers do not necessarily have to have fuel with an ash content of 12-14 percent. They would be quite happy with 20-22 percent. Coalminers avoid this solution, and we cannot influence them.

In view of the special features of the Donbass region, where metallurgy uses 32 percent of the electricity generated, the coal industry 28 percent, the chemical industry and machine building 16 percent and municipal and domestic consumption approximately 10 percent, power workers have always sought to make their system yield a surplus and have regularly commissioned new capacities--otherwise they could not insure the stable working of these sectors of the national economy. They have managed this in all previous years. Now, however, there has been a sharp change in the situation. Today there is only one power station under construction in the Donbass--the Zuyevka GRES-2 which will have a capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts and produce its first electricity in 1981. There are no other stations in the draft plans through 1995. This is clearly wrong, as electricity consumption is growing constantly. As calculations show, after 1985 Donbassenergo will become a non-self-sufficient system, that is, one consuming not only its own electricity but also electricity from elsewhere. The situation is also being aggravated by the fact that 20 units of 100,000-kilowatt capacity, which have completed their planned service life, are now operating at the stations as well as 24 machines of 200,000 kilowatts each. The overall capacity of these obsolete machines totals 6.8 million kilowatts--one-half of all the system's capacities. These units are uneconomical and are to be dismantled in the next 10 years. Thus, there is an urgent need to construct new power stations in the Donbass. They can be both stations of the classic type using coal or fuel oil and stations of a new type--atomic ones.
[paragraph continues]

Taking into account the fact that today the Donbassenergo system burns approximately 22 million tons of coal, 6 million tons of fuel oil and 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year, that a large number of cars are needed to transport the coal and fuel oil and also that ash, slag and the gases formed during combustion pollute the environment, it would be preferable, in our view, to construct nuclear power stations in the Donbass.

Although the power industry situation in the country is stable and it will produce 1.3 trillion kilowatt-hours in 1979, all the same, if one thinks of the ways it will develop in the future a number of questions arise. The main ones are: What new technological processes and what new types of fuel will science come up with to meet a more than doubled electricity demand in the forthcoming period?

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum indicated the need to incorporate in plans growing targets for the replacement of obsolete and excessively energy-intensive equipment: the acceleration of technical progress and the broad utilization of energy-saving technology and an increase in the heat-resistant properties of industrial structures and residential buildings. Research in this sphere is becoming particularly topical.

Last year the USSR extracted 724 million tons of coal, 572 million tons of oil and gas condensate and 372 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Of this quantity, 300 million tons of coal, 100 million tons of oil and 85 billion cubic meters of gas were expended in generating electricity. Of course, doubling the extraction of the above-mentioned fossil fuels over the next 15 years is a problematic business. It means that we must rely on atomic and also other forms of energy--solar, hydrogen, thermonuclear....

But let us leave scientific problems of developing new types of energy to the scientists. Let us turn once more to practice, not to the practice of electricity production but its consumption. Our energy sales administration controls almost 18,000 enterprises situated in the Donbass. Work on the economic utilization of every kilowatt-hour is being conducted in all shops, sections and teams. This is confirmed by the fact that over the last 10 months enterprises have saved 987 million kilowatt-hours against the plan. Even so, 348 enterprises permitted over expenditure of 10.4 million kilowatt-hours.

Analysis shows that not all sectors of Donbass industry are showing equal concern about the rational expenditure of electricity. Thus in the Ukrainian Ministry of Coal Industry enterprises there is an annual overexpenditure of around 200 million kilowatt-hours as a result of above-norm losses of compressed air, the unsatisfactory hermetic sealing of buildings and installations and the operation of machinery at below rated load. Metallurgists' excess consumption is over 100 million kilowatt-hours. There are other, no less striking examples. Where does all this lead? In three industrial sectors alone in Donetskaya and Vorshilovgradskaya oblasts the losses constitute over 200,000 tons of coal in fuel equivalent. The Shakhterskantratsit association has to work for a whole week to extract this quantity.....

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" stresses the need in the near future to inspect the machinery and mechanisms operating at enterprises and also to improve their technical standard from the viewpoint of modern requirements. Doubtless, such a measure will serve to bring to light energy-intensive equipment on a wide scale and will allow obsolete electrical equipment and machinery to be replaced by more modern models and, consequently, new millions upon millions of kilowatt-hours of electricity to be saved for the national economy's needs.

INDUSTRIAL PAPER ON FAILURES, NEW TARGETS OF FUEL, POWER SECTORS

LD141009 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Basis of the Economy"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session devoted great attention to the further development of the country's fuel and energy complex. This is natural: Fuel and energy form the basis on which the entire edifice of our national economy is built. The growth of the motherland's economic might depends to a decisive degree today on the successful, efficient work of oilmen and miners, gas producers and power industry workers.

The USSR's fuel and energy complex has no equal in the world. In the last 15 years electricity generation and the extraction of oil and gas condensate have nearly trebled and the extraction of natural gas has more than quadrupled. The country's unified energy system takes in more than 700 power stations.

Projects in the fuel and energy and related sectors of industry occupy a leading place among the new construction projects of the 10th 5-Year Plan. They include the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES, the Atomash plant, the Leningrad, Kursk, Chernobyl and Armenian AESES and the Lisichansk and Pavlodar oil refineries. The second phase of the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk main gas pipeline has been constructed in half the standard time. The Nurek GES on the River Vakhsh has been commissioned a year ahead of schedule.

On the final stretch of the year leading collectives in the fuel and energy industry are reporting successes achieved in socialist competition. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has recently congratulated on a great labor victory the miners of the Mayskaya mine of the Rostovugol production association, who fulfilled the target for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. There are no laggard teams, shops or sectors at that mine. The enterprise's planned capacity has been considerably surpassed.

Good news came in from Tyumen the other day. The collective of the Tyumengazprom association have extracted 100 billion cubic meters of natural gas since the beginning of the year. This is the first time that this high target has been reached in such a short time.

However, on the whole, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the national economy's growing fuel and energy requirements are being satisfied only with difficulty[s napryazheniyem]. A number of enterprises in fuel sectors are failing to cope with the plan. On the results of the first 11 months of the year, the Glavtyumennftegaz, the Krasnodarneftegaz, Krasnoarmeyskugol and Kuzbassugol associations and others are among the laggards. This is explained above all by the fact that the ministries of coal and oil industries have not been able to insure the efficient utilization of production capacities and of labor, material and technical resources and have made serious miscalculations in planning and management.

In the coal industry the number of teams obtaining 1,000 tons of coal and more per year per longwall has fallen. Many mines make poor use of stopping equipment. In the Donbass alone, for instance, about 200 mechanized complexes were inoperative. The opening up of new oil deposits in Siberia is proceeding only slowly.

Leaders of fuel and energy sectors and enterprises must without delay adopt effective measures to eliminate existing shortcomings. It is necessary to achieve efficient, stable work by all production links and sectors and to insure the wide dissemination of leading experience. Concern for this must daily be at the center of party organizations' attention.

The accelerated development of these sectors depends to a significant extent on related sectors. Enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must fully supply fuel extraction and power industry workers with modern machinery and equipment. Construction subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises must concentrate their efforts on projects nearing completion in order to commission all planned capacities on time.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that a substantial improvement in the country's fuel and energy balance must be provided by a reduction in the proportion of oil used as fuel for power stations.

For this purpose it is necessary to make more resolute efforts to increase the rate of extraction of natural gas, first and foremost in West Siberia. Nuclear power must be developed more rapidly, using AESes not only for electricity generation but also for heating purposes. Great significance is attached to the accelerated opening up of the Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinsk and Kuznetsk complexes, which possess vast reserves of cheap coal.

However rapidly we develop the power industry, L. I. Brezhnev stressed, fuel and energy saving will continue to be a most important statewide matter. Obsolete power-intensive equipment must be replaced more rapidly by more economical equipment; energy-saving technology must be utilized more boldly, and there must be fuller utilization of secondary energy resources. Enterprise party organizations and economic leaders must wage a resolute struggle against waste at every workplace. Now, with the advent of winter it is very important to introduce strict norms for the expenditure of fuel and energy resources.

The 1980 state plan for the country's economic and social development as adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet session defines new targets for the fuel and energy sectors. Electricity generation will increase 4 percent to reach 1,295 billion kilowatt-hours. At the same time electricity production at nuclear power stations will increase by almost one-third. The extraction of oil and gas condensate is planned to reach 606 million tons and of natural gas--435 billion cubic meters. The annual volume of coal extraction will be 745 million tons.

Enterprises in the power, coal, oil and gas industries are currently broadening the competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. Fuel and energy complex workers, just like the entire Soviet people, are fully determined to fulfill the party targets with honor and make the concluding year of the 5-year plan a year of shock work and Lenin-style work.

MASHEROV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN AKTIV ON ECONOMIC TASKS

LD140815 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Nov 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Text of "Speech by Comrade P. M. Masherov" at 20 November Belorussian party, soviet and economic aktiv conference in Minsk to discuss party-government resolution on improving planning]

[Text] Comrades:

The supremely topical questions discussed at our meeting are of basic significance for resolving the strategic task set by the 25th CPSU Congress of improving social production efficiency and work quality.

The resolutions adopted by the party and the government constitute a comprehensive system of measures designed to elevate planning to a qualitatively new level and to form an economic mechanism which will insure the economic functioning of developed socialism in the system of intensive reproduction which is organically inherent in its economy. The party proceeds on the basis that accurate, scientifically organized national economic management under current conditions is becoming a most important constant factor for achieving high end-results.

In other words the tasks of fundamentally improving management practice are urgent problems of our growth and progress and problems of making fuller use of the inexhaustible potential of the planning system and the mighty production and scientific-technical potential of socialist society. The implementation of the measures outlined is an enormous economic and political task. It requires creative efforts and innovatively bold decisions by party committees and organizations and by ministries, departments and all cadres and labor collectives.

Comrade A. N. Aksenov's report spoke in detail of our work in that direction and of what must be done and how. What has been outlined cannot be accomplished at a stroke, so to speak. This important work must not be hurried.

At the same time, it would be a mistake to gaze at it indefinitely, to bide one's time and delay. It is necessary to act, to act vigorously and purposefully, to act in the spirit and in the channel of the party's demands.

At the same time, this is precisely the approach which our cadres lack at the moment.

Work on improving the economic mechanism is developing under the conditions of the final stage of the struggle to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. It is quite right to view all our activity in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions as directly linked to progress in implementing plans and socialist pledges.

In fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions and recommendations on matters of economic development in the republic issued by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his June 1978 visit to Minsk we have arranged to achieve definite successes in fulfilling the 5-year plan, to secure relatively high rates of industrial production growth and to improve its efficiency somewhat.

According to preliminary figures the increase in industrial output will amount to 33.9 percent over the 4 years against the planned 30.5 percent.

Machine building, radio electronics, instrument building and the fuel industry are developing at a rate in excess of the targets. There is a trend toward a reduction in the materials-intensiveness of production. Output in the top quality category has tripled during the 10th 5-Year Plan. There have been certain improvements in some other important areas as well.

It must be admitted, however, that the criticisms Comrade L. I. Brezhnev leveled at us have not yet been fully acted upon. Compared with last year the number of enterprises in the republic failing to fulfill plans for the sale of output and for increasing labor productivity has not diminished. In fact it has more than doubled. In the ministries of the construction materials industry and the forestry and timber processing industry almost one in three collectives, and in the republics' construction ministries 45-60 percent of industrial enterprises are failing to cope with plan targets.

The period since the beginning of the year has showed a failure to assimilate over R100 million of capital investments, a failure to commission capacities at the Molodechno light metal structures plant and the Zhlobin fur goods factory, and a lag in the construction of many projects at the Khimovolokno, Beloruskaliy, Azot and Belavtomaz associations, the Gomel chemical plant, the Mogilev silk textiles combine, the Vitebsk color television plant, the Lida paint and varnish plant, agricultural projects, projects in specialist sectors, housing, vocational and technical schools and children's pre-school institutions.

All this was bound to affect the dynamics of the development of industrial production in general. The production increase rate fell from 7.5 percent in January-May to 7.1 percent in June-October.

The prevailing situation indicates that many enterprises and organizations and ministries and departments are essentially forfeiting the positions they previously attained instead of responding with concrete action and by materializing the ideas put forward in CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. Moreover, when they forfeit them they sometimes say it is for objective reasons and not because of their own deficiencies.

It goes without saying that objective difficulties of this kind can and do exist. The art of managerial activity consists of foreseeing possible difficulties and averting their adverse consequences.

Unfortunately, instead of taking prompt and realistic measures to unconditionally fulfill targets when difficulties arise, attempts are sometimes made to give the impression that all is well by manipulating plans. Operating in this wretched style, a number of enterprise leaders, backed by superior economic organs, have transferred planned output worth R100 million from the part of the year that has elapsed to the latter months. Where these millions will be transferred to at the end of the year, no one knows.

Or take, for example, the Beloruskaliy association. Encountering difficulties with the shipment of mineral fertilizers, the association leadership and party committee failed to find, in fact, did not even try to find any other solution apart from cutting production. As a result supplies of potassium fertilizers were 470,000 tons down for the September-October period. Such actions can only be described as blatant irresponsibility and mismanagement and the Beloruskaliy association's management shares the blame with the leadership of the Belorussian railroad administration. In this case the Soligorsk Gorkom and the Minsk Obkom were not equal to the situation.

The state plan is law for one and all. It must be unswervingly fulfilled in all indicators notwithstanding any difficulties.

We are coming to the end of the year. This compels us to take measures which will allow us to get our second wind, so to speak. In the first place, it is necessary to pay attention to the straggling industrial enterprises and sectors. Republican party committees, the Gosplan and ministries and departments must help them to insure the fulfillment of plan targets.

Among the measures that have to be taken special significance attaches to improving the utilization of railroad rolling stock and motor transport. We have a real chance--and we must make it a reality--of sharply reducing idling time when freightcars are being loaded and unloaded. The existing normative for these operations is plainly too high and can be reduced by at least 10 percent. This must be done immediately. Observance of the new normative must be an absolute rule for railroad workers and for those who use transport services.

We have talked before about certain conclusions that must be drawn from this year's lessons in the agricultural sphere. I am not going to return to them today in view of the fact that there will be a thorough analysis of the situation and the primary tasks in this sphere will be determined at the coming Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum.

However, there is a question which is literally becoming more acute every day and which must be acted on immediately. I refer to the telling consequences of the unusually severe summer weather and the situation which has arisen in terms of the production and procurement of livestock products and supplies for the population, especially in cities and industrial centers.

As is known, the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republican government adopted emergency measures to alleviate as far as possible the damage caused by the elements. Virtually our entire people were enlisted to solve the most important task--to procure enough fodder primarily for the upkeep of livestock. A very specific goal was set: to procure, in addition to the prompt, high-quality harvesting of the surviving sown and natural grasses on arable land, hayfields and pastures, at least a further 10 million tons of fodder matter in the forests, marshes and other nonagricultural land.

We can state with satisfaction today that the goal has been attained--around 11 million tons of grass and foliage have been obtained.

This is the result of truly selfless labor by the republic's entire population and immense mobilizing work by party committees and organizations and our cadres.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee expresses cordial gratitude and thanks to the workers and employees of enterprises, organizations and institutions, to the students and to our glorious troops who responded with great sympathy and a high sense of responsibility to the countryside's needs and concerns in a grim situation, took a direct and active part in the battle that developed for fodder and did all they could to help kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers to deal with the difficulties and problems.

As a result of the measures that were adopted and implemented we managed to solve a paramount and exceptionally important task--to prevent a reduction in livestock numbers. But it turned out to be objectively impossible to prevent a decline in the production of livestock products in the spring-summer drought period.

What then do our cadres have to do in view of this? First and foremost they have to realize that the completion of mass fodder procurement by no means signifies the end of the struggle to liquidate the adverse consequence of the weather. It continues on a different, equally important front--the front of the struggle to increase livestock productivity and compensate for the milk and meat that was not obtained.

Unfortunately, many farm leaders and specialists have failed to realize this and are still working as if nothing has happened. Having had generous assistance from the urban population, they obviously forgot that one good turn deserves another.

Trade in livestock products has suffered interruptions in the republic's cities as a result of the reduction in production and procurements. The paramount task at the moment is to keep the public supply of milk and meat products at the old level. Rural party organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists naturally have a special responsibility in this area. In order to fulfill the planned indicators in livestock raising under the prevailing conditions they must make a greater effort than ever to insure full mobilization and full utilization of internal reserves and work at a level and in a way guaranteeing that the lost ground will be made up.

But some farms and even entire rayons have failed to hit the right note in their work. One may well ask why many kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors are drifting, so to speak, rudderless and without sails and are failing to organize matters in accordance with the situation. One may ask why party obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms accept such intolerable complacency and the obvious errors on the part of cadres in a decisive component of agricultural production.

In every oblast and every rayon and in the context of every farm immediate measures must be taken to sharply increase milk procurements in the remaining part of the year. If this is not done, calculations show that given the current daily sales of milk to the state and the current lag we will fall around 200,000 tons short of the annual plan. In order to provide for the urban population's milk requirements in November-December, even at last year's level, we will have to narrow the gap by at least 120,000 tons.

What exactly can and must be done?

First, it is necessary to use available fodder resources as efficiently as possible and insure the maximum return. The structure of the fodder procured this year is such that if it is used as in previous years the requisite products will not be obtained. Therefore matters must be organized in such a way as to insure that not a single kilogram is administered without preliminary preparation and without the addition of the requisite minerals, vitamins and other substances. Opportunities must be sought everywhere for increasing food rations for milch cows, primarily by using root crops and concentrates. It is very important to insure that all machinery, mechanisms and equipment operates highly productively and reliably at farmsteads and that techniques involved in the wintering of animals are rigorously observed. The technical engineering services of the State Committee for the Supply of Agricultural Equipment and of kolkhozes and sovkhozes must operate as efficiently, accurately and in as well organized a manner as they did during the harvest campaign.

Calculations show that by means of these and other factors for increasing the dairy herd's productiveness it is possible to obtain a substantial increase--40,000-50,000 tons of milk--by the end of the year. That is why the least thriftlessness or irresponsibility on anyone's part which results in a shortage of this product must today be regarded as a crime.

Second, it is necessary to increase the output of milk available for sale on farms by at least 3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and thus procure at least 10,000 tons.

Third, it is necessary to purchase an additional daily quantity of milk from the population of at least 1.2 kg per cow. In the republic as a whole this will provide at least 45,000 tons of this product in November-December this year. Village and settlement soviets, farm leaders and secretaries of party organizations must resolve without delay all questions connected with organizing this.

Fourth, dairy industry enterprises must insure the more complete utilization of all the constituents of milk and thereby increase milk product resources by at least 40,000 tons in what remains of the year.

The republic's meat output also demands the greatest attention. Many of the questions involved in organizing the wintering of animals which we have examined are directly relevant to increasing meat output. The task of fulfilling plan targets is equally acute here. We have the real potential for resolving it by means of better organization of the feeding and care of livestock and sharply reducing stock losses from cattle tick fever, enforced slaughter and other nonproductive expenditure and losses. It is necessary to present kolkhozes and sovkhozes with amended schedules for the delivery of livestock and poultry to processing enterprises, which will make it possible in the next few weeks to eliminate the laggardness which has been permitted in the sale of meat to the state and to complete the yearly target in full by the end of December.

It is also important to prevent any losses of meat resources in the transportation, reception and processing of livestock.

I would like to stress that, in addition to taking organizational and management measures to increase the output and purchases of livestock products, it is necessary to regulate in the necessary way the system and procedures for trade in them. Many miscalculations and ill-considered decisions are still being made in this sphere and an inability to organize the supply of available commodities to our population in the best possible way is clearly apparent. The Belorussian Ministry of Trade and the Belorussian Union of Consumer Trade Cooperatives must rapidly regulate trade in meat and dairy products, extend the network of order departments in labor collectives and adopt additional measures to increase the sale of meat products at commission stores.

In a word, in a very short time we have to resolve very difficult and complex tasks of extremely great economic and political significance. Let us state frankly that this is no easy test for all our cadres. We will judge the level of their maturity and responsibility, their ability to overcome difficulties and their capacity for working with initiative and creativity by how successfully they pass this test.

In the sphere of capital construction it is appropriate to focus attention, manpower and resources on projects nearing completion. To make up for lost time here, it is necessary to supply such construction sites rapidly with the necessary number of workers, to complete the supplies of equipment, materials and machines they lack, and to insure the priority transportation of the necessary freight for this purpose. An atmosphere of real shock work, efficient organization, high discipline and responsibility must be created in every sector of the construction conveyor.

It is necessary everywhere to check thoroughly, again and again, the readiness for winter of construction sites, enterprises, organizations, institutions and municipal services, bearing in mind that it is necessary to work in conditions of a very strict regime of economizing on energy resources.

In a word, it is the first duty of party committees and organizations, soviet and economic organs, labor collectives and all our cadres to do everything to insure that plan targets for the current year are unconditionally fulfilled in all indicators.

In resolving urgent tasks, we must not lose sight of large-scale, long-term problems associated with the consistent and purposeful implementation of new management and administrative methods and the creation of the necessary socioeconomic, party organizational and ideological preconditions for the successful development of that process.

When the correct policy, the right line has been elaborated, as V. I. Lenin taught, success depends first and foremost on organization. Today this is the decisive element in the activity of party committees and organizations, soviet, economic and trade union organs and production and scientific collectives in our common work in implementing the instructions and requirements contained in the documents we are discussing.

In this decisive sector the necessary steps forward and the necessary energetic action is still not being taken. The Gosplan as well as the ministries and departments are still only talking about the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, and at best only in places are attempts being made to implement some half-measures. But the problems facing us are still not being shifted to the plane of practical resolution.

Take, for instance, the elaboration of the plan for 1980. Even if it proved possible in the course of its preparation to find reserves and to increase the planned rate of growth of industrial output from 5.2 percent to 5.9 percent, nonetheless such an acceleration will not insure that our industry attains the 5-year plan targets. One can hardly agree with an approach which presupposes nonfulfillment of the 5-year target.

The Belorussian Gosplan, our ministries and departments, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms must continue the quest for additional potential guaranteeing unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

In accordance with party and government demands, planning and economic organs, and associations and enterprises must master the art of elaborating scientifically substantiated and balanced plans providing for the efficient utilization of the republic's considerable economic potential.

This applies above all to fixed production capital, which is increasing from year to year in the republic. Suffice it to say that in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone it will increase 50 percent and reach the impressive total of about R36 billion.

But how are we utilizing this really tremendous wealth?

Let us say frankly: by no means in the best way. In a number of sectors we have not succeeded in halting the decline in return on capital. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan this fell 13 percent in the construction materials industry, 12 percent in the food industry and 8 percent in light industry. This trend has persisted this year.

This is mainly due to the fact that newly commissioned capacities are still being assimilated only slowly, bottlenecks are not being removed in good time and imbalances are not being eliminated.

It is also necessary to step up the stimulating role of plans in increasing efficiency in the utilization of raw materials, materials, fuel and energy. As yet in a number of cases the norms and normatives which operate here do not stimulate enterprises to seek reserves for saving and insuring careful expenditure of material resources, to introduce progressive technology and to improve production technically. It is no accident that last year only 0.5 percent of metal consumed was saved through the use of technological progress factors at enterprises of the republic's ministries and departments. Nonproductive wastage of resources is still high.

The low standard of planning is particularly evident in the resolution of such a fundamental task as increasing labor productivity. A number of ministries and departments frequently set targets for this important indicator without taking into account the real reserves and potentials which exist, orienting themselves, as a rule, on a dynamic already established. As a result, for a number of years now we have been coming up against the paradoxical situation where the sum of enterprises' plans in a particular sector turns out to be lower than the targets set for ministries and the republic as a whole.

Thus the national economic plan for the current year provides for increasing labor productivity by 5 percent in our industry. Enterprises' plan targets provide for a total growth of only 4.1 percent. Here is what happens: In the first 10 months of this year associations, plants and factories overfulfilled their labor productivity growth rate plans overall (the increase was 4.4 percent). Yet the republic did not reach the target set. The plan for this important indicator--for this year and the 5-year plan--is in jeopardy. Unless effective measures are adopted, labor productivity in industry will increase only 27 percent instead of the target of 30 percent over the 5 years.

Our plans must be based on the broad utilization of scientific and technical achievements. It is no secret to anyone today that it is only by introducing fundamentally new equipment and fundamentally new technologies that it is possible in fact to insure high labor productivity growth rates, excellent product quality, and real savings in material resources and capital investments. However, methods of planning the development of science and technology and especially the practical promotion of scientific developments have shown no serious changes for the better. At many enterprises in the republic technical innovations are not introduced in a satisfactory manner and the machinery and instruments which are produced are not up to the standard of similar Soviet and world models. Methods of targeted program planning of scientific and technical progress are being disseminated far too slowly in the national economic sectors.

These questions were recently examined in depth at the 19th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum. The task consists of fully implementing the decisions adopted, and in implementing them, taking into account demands stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions [as published] on increasing the impact of the economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and work quality.

In short, the Gosplan, as the republic's economic headquarters, and our ministries, departments, party organizations and economic leaders are required to work incomparably more actively to improve planning and perfect all management activity. Above all, we have a right to count on high-quality plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan. They must focus on problems of assimilating new types of output and raising product quality, technically improving production and introducing modern technology and leading experience.

Making full use of the opportunities opened up by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, and proceeding on the basis of statewide interests, the Belorussian Gosplan and its local organs must continue to persistently improve territorial planning and to insure the comprehensive development of the republic and its oblasts, cities and rayons. [paragraph continues]

It is essential to accelerate the elaboration of long-term programs to deal with the problems of scientific and technical progress, the distribution of production forces, the development of industrial, agroindustrial and transport complexes and of the construction industry, the improvement of people's well-being and the protection and restoration of the environment.

In this matter science must give a great deal of assistance to our practical workers. Here it is up to the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, the Gosplan scientific research institutes and services and the republic's ministries and departments.

A great deal still remains to be done, as Comrade A. N. Aksenov has already stressed in his report, on switching to the new system of indicators and economic incentives in construction.

As is known, the republic has certain positive experience in improving the economic mechanism and organizing construction affairs. This, it would seem, should be a great help and a starting base for activating work on implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions in practice but this has not yet occurred. Here too people are marking time. Yet the situation demands action and considered and precisely targeted decisions.

Calculations show that in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the average annual growth rate of capital investments in the republic has been 5.4 percent yet the commissioning of fixed capital increased by only 4.5 percent. This is a very bad correlation. It testifies to the continuation of the repeatedly condemned practice of dissipating money and allowing project construction times to protract and amounts of incomplete construction to grow--according to preliminary figures the total will be over R2.2 billion at the end of this year.

Frequently construction workers blame their errors and omissions on shortages of cement or steel. Unfortunately such shortages do occur. However, how do you explain the fact that as of 1 October this year the Belorussian Ministry of Industrial Construction alone had the following supernormative stocks: 7,000 tons of rolled metal, 110,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete and 11,000 tons of steel pipes. Using all these materials on time would provide an increase in the volume of construction work of R50 million, that is, it would enable the plan to be 100-percent fulfilled.

Briefly, whatever aspect of economic life we take, everything rests on the standard of management and the quality of administration. A radical restructuring of work in all elements and on all levels, a fundamental, decisive break with outdated methods of doing things are needed. Partial solutions and half-measures patching up the holes in traditionally established practice are no good here.

The implementation of a program for restructuring the economic mechanism demands tremendous efforts from party, soviet and trade union organs and all our cadres. The successful implementation of tasks set will be determined to a large extent by their workstyle. These questions have been repeatedly discussed at Belorussian CP Central Committee plenums.

However, the activity of the management apparatus continues to show much formalism and relapses into the bureaucratic, memo-writing management style still make themselves felt. At times decisions taken are not supported by organizational work. I will quote one example. In the last 2 years the Belorussian Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry collegium has examined the question of Krichevsk cement and slate combine's work four times but the enterprise still lags behind. Modernization work is being unjustifiably delayed even though its fixed capital, especially the operative part, is obsolete and physically worn out. Over the 5-year plan years the combine has failed to supply the national economy with 126,000 tons of cement and 8.8 million standard pieces of slate.

There is a similar situation at many other enterprises in the sector. The republic's construction organizations are driven frantic by interruptions in the production of the necessary materials. This is what happens when action is replaced by sterile verbiage and speechifying.

Unfortunately there are many examples of the administrative apparatus, so to speak, just ticking over. This makes it incumbent on party committees and organizations to deal more concretely with questions of ministries and departments' style of activity. A true party approach to work must be asserted everywhere, cadres must be educated in the spirit of high responsibility and have instilled and polished in them such inalienable qualities of the modern leader as a businesslike, organized approach and irreproachably honest execution of his duties.

Primary party organizations have a great role to play in resolving this task. Yet many of them obviously lack the necessary militancy and principled approach.

Recently, for example, the Belorussian motor vehicle plant has been conceding its former positions one by one. The main reasons for this are that the standard of production and management organization has lagged behind the growth of the enterprise and the increasing complexity of its tasks and that new production capacities have been assimilated in an extremely unsatisfactory way. There is a lack of proper collaboration between departments, shops and sections, and last-minute blitz campaigns thrive. Whereas in the first 10 days of a month 7-8 percent of the monthly program is fulfilled, in the last 10 days, as a rule, two-thirds of the program is completed. Measures to mechanize production processes and improve working people's working and daily living conditions are implemented only slowly.

In this situation the plant party committee has stayed, as it were, on the sidelines and failed to give a fundamental evaluation of the situation created or to mobilize the communists and all the working people to overcome the lag. This is a result of the fact that the party committee, frequently carried away by the solution of current economic issues, does not devote the required attention to key, long-term problems of enterprise development, monitoring administration activity and improving work with cadres and the ideological and educational process in the collective.

At the same time, the Belavtomaz association management cannot avoid blame for major disruptions in the enterprise's activity. They have still not managed to put together a unified and efficient economic mechanism or to secure effective collaboration among the association's plants, services and production units. The general management concentrates its efforts predominantly on the work of the leading enterprise, often losing sight of urgent questions of coordinating and securing efficient utilization of the production and technical potential of the association as a whole. Only this can explain how, month after month, the Belaz plant fails to meet cooperative deliveries to other plants belonging to the association.

Again here the question arises of increasing the role of the party organizations in the association's production subdivisions in tackling general tasks common to all and of their collaboration and joint and active participation in correcting the administrative and management mechanism.

The party committees must concern themselves more often and more concretely with the primary party organizations, skillfully directing their work, determining the main areas for applying efforts and now pointing them toward the solution of key questions of the collectives' activities.

Belorussian CP Central Committee sections and obkoms, in particular, must devote more attention to the party organizations of ministries, departments and other administrative institutions, whose influence on the style and quality of apparatuses' work at present, under the conditions of improving the economic mechanism, should be immeasurably more active and effective.

The documents adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government open up scope for the further development of democratic principles in production management and for increasing the creative initiative of every labor collective and all workers.

One of the most important tasks of party committees and organizations is to enlist the broadest possible working masses in practical, involved participation in improving the economic mechanism and in managing production. Achieving this means above all insuring a thorough elucidation of the essence and content of the measures outlined by the party and of realistic ways for our cadres and all the republic's working people to implement them. Here is a broad field of activity for party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic organs, scientific institutions and educational establishments, and for all forms and means of propaganda and agitation.

An especially great role in this belongs to the system of economic education, which trains about 1 million people in our republic. The system is designed to bring to the awareness of every working person the import and direction of party and government decisions and to do so in close connection with improving the economic mechanism and with the problems of raising production efficiency in each element of our economy, from team and enterprise to ministry.

However, as the facts testify, many of the republic's ministries and departments directly responsible for arranging and organizing economic studies treat this matter in a strictly formal and often outright bureaucratic way. Thus in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Local Industry everything is fine on paper: An order was issued on preparations for the start of the academic year and extensive recommendations were drawn up for improving economic studies at local level. Checks proved that not one of these documents drafted by the sweat of an official brow ever left the ministry building. Evidently, they were intended from the very beginning not for action but for the record, to deceive the inspectors. The studies themselves in subordinate collectives were allowed to drift.

Specially concentrated attention needs to be paid to economic retraining for our leading cadres, whose job demands that they organize, competently and well, the practical implementation of measures for improving planning and heightening the impact of the economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and work quality.

This compels us to look more attentively at the system now operating for increasing the work qualifications of economic cadres, through which thousands of leading personnel of all ranks pass every year. There are many unsolved questions here and solving them is difficult in a number of cases because the system has no unified leadership in the republic.

Is it not time to properly coordinate the activities of the faculty for further training leading workers and specialists at the Belorussian Institute of the National Economy and the appropriate republican intersectorial institute of the Belorussian Higher Education Ministry and other forms of further training for economic cadres by directing their efforts to the greatest possible increase in the quality of the educational process and updating of its content in accordance with the problems and peculiarities of the present stage of economic building?

The Minsk Higher Party School must also work in this direction, to arm students with a thorough knowledge of the questions of improving economic planning and management.

We expect incomparably more from the republic's mass information media in propagandizing and explaining the problems of improving the economic mechanism. They have only episodic items on these topics to their credit up to now, and even those have often been declamatory and superficial in character. The press, television and radio are called on to analyze on a larger scale but above all more deeply and to illuminate more skillfully the process of restructuring economic practice, to be impassioned propagandists of the best experience in this matter and to direct their critical fire against everything that hinders the assertion of the new and the advanced.

All our party organizational and ideological work must assist the psychological re-orientation of our cadres, the breaking of inertia in economic thought, the growth of labor collectives' creative initiative and activeness, and greater effectiveness and closer targeting of socialist competition on the qualitative, intensive factors of social production growth.

Allow me to express confidence that our cadres, our communists and all the republic's working people will work persistently on implementing the tasks advanced by the party and fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and will do everything to greet fittingly the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the forthcoming 26th congress of our Leninist party.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS KUTAISI PLANT

LD170907 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "New Tasks for Republic's Motor Vehicle Builders"]

[Excerpts] V.N. Polyakov, USSR Minister of Automotive Industry, has been in Georgia. He visited the Kutaisi S. Ordzhonikidze Order of the Labor Red Banner motor vehicles plant and made a high appraisal of the work of the Georgian motor vehicle builders, who have fulfilled the plan for the fourth year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and who manufacture the majority of types of output with the state seal of quality. But, the minister noted, we must not be content with the results achieved. The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation set the task of drafting a long-term comprehensive program for the development of transport which would incorporate the best achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. This demands also from the Kutaisi motor vehicle plant collective more strenuous work and the seeking out of additional reserves aimed at boosting production and increasing the return on capital.

There was a meeting between Comrade V.N. Polyakov and E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and members of the Politbureau of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Problems of the further development of motor vehicle construction in Georgia were discussed in the light of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums.

Accompanying V.N. Polyakov on his trip around Georgia were Z.A. Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, B.Z. Barsukov, chief of the industry and Transportation Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and O.V. Kvilitiya, first deputy of the Georgian Gosplan.